

Apartheid's New Foe: The Bard

Actor Uses Shakespeare's 'Othello' as Weapon for Change

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — John Kani remembers well his introduction to Shakespeare at a Banzi school in eastern Cape Province in South Africa.

A little "Macbeth," a little "Julius Caesar" in the startlingly beautiful tongue-clicking rhythms of the Xhosa tribal language. And the first exam question: "Who said 'Exeunt'?"

Twenty-six years later, Mr. Kani has returned to Shakespeare, this time at the core of a powerful metaphor for apartheid that is hardly at the nearly all-white auditions now filling the Market Theater in Johannesburg.

It is South Africa's first professional production of "Othello."

With a black actor in the title role and Mr. Kani revels in the chance to let Shakespeare cry out against modern injustice.

"When I see Othello and Desdemona, I see a noble attempt to get two people together in a marriage designed in heaven," he said. "And then I see Iago — the Bothas and the Treurnichts — who try not to let it happen." He was referring to the South African president, P. W. Botha, and the Conservative Party leader, Andries Treurnicht.

Sipping tea, Mr. Kani said he became emotional when he considered the fate of the doomed lovers on stage night after night.

"Sometimes I think, 'Please, please, can't we change it just for tonight?'" he said. "Can't we have Iago saying, 'I'm sorry. I made a mistake?' But it doesn't happen in

the play, and it doesn't happen in South Africa. In 'Othello,' the tragedy is inevitable. In South Africa, the tragedy is not inevitable, but the way it's going now, it's going to blow."

His voice rose, more in anguish than for effect: "The whole world will be shocked when that pressure explodes. You're talking Congo. You're talking 25 million black people who are very angry and only four million white people who are trying to hang on to their good life!"

In a country that prohibited interracial marriage before it reluctantly scrapped its Immorality Act two years ago, it is no surprise that Othello and Desdemona's first passionate stage embrace briefly but palpably startles South African theatergoers.

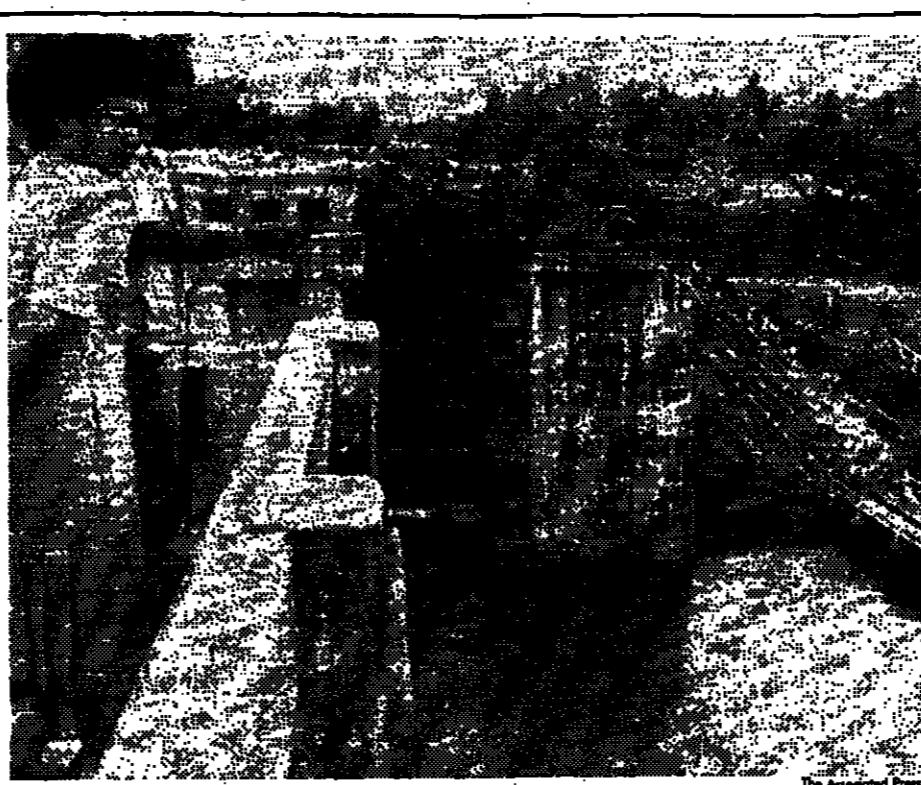
Not long ago, the spectacle of Mr. Kani's kissing the blond and fair-skinned actress Joanna Weinberg full on the mouth would have touched off a national debate and probably violent demonstrations by white supremacist groups.

Indeed, Mr. Kani recalled, when he appeared in Strindberg's "Miss Julie" at the Market Theater two years ago, half the audience walked out as he put his hand on the thigh of the white actress playing the lead role. The next night, Mr. Kani needed the protection of security officers to leave the theater safely, and the government subsequently curtailed the run of the play.

"But this time it's Shakespeare, so it's apparently all right," said Mr. Kani, adding that he doubted if the two years had fundamentally changed attitudes radically. Still, production photos of the interracial intimacy in "Othello" now appear on the review pages of South African newspapers.

Mr. Kani won a Tony Award in 1975 for his Broadway performance in Athol Fugard's "Sizwe."

See OTHELLO, Page 6



The Associated Press
AQUINO INSPECTS WAR DAMAGE — President Corazon C. Aquino inspecting bridges blown up by Philippine rebels in the province of Camarines Sur. Page 6.

Opposition to Bork Surpasses Majority

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Defeat became certain Thursday for Judge Robert H. Bork's nomination to the Supreme Court as the number of senators declaring themselves opposed surpassed a majority in the Senate.

Four more senators went on record Thursday opposing Judge Bork, raising the number of opponents to 52 out of the Senate's 100 members.

But President Ronald Reagan tried to force a Senate vote on the nomination, bitterly denouncing it as the "lynch mob" opposing Judge Bork, 60, who sits in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Kiosk

M'Bow Leads UNESCO Vote

PARIS (Reuters) — Amadou M'Bow, seeking a third term as director general of UNESCO, headed the second ballot by the 50 members of the agency's executive board Thursday.

Mr. M'Bow, who had a plurality of 18 in the first ballot Wednesday, received the same number again Thursday.

Officials of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization said Mr. M'Bow's closest rival, Foreign Minister Shahzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan, received 12 votes, four fewer than Wednesday. Officials said the board decided to hold the third round of voting Friday.


Amadou M'Bow

French-Fijian Patrol

PARIS (Reuters) — France, which has made no comment on the military takeover in Fiji, and Thursday that two of its patrol boats were taking part in an exercise with the Fijian Navy but denied any link with political unrest in the newly declared republic.

GENERAL NEWS

At the UN, President Daniel Ortega Salvado of Nicaragua assails Ronald Reagan over contra aid. Page 6.

The death toll in Sri Lanka rebel raids hits 176, including 16 killed in one attack. Page 2.

TRAVEL

A look at Chateaubriand's house near Paris. Page 7.

SPORTS

San Francisco opened up the National League playoff series, and Minnesota won the American League opener. Page 19.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

West Germany reportedly is considering the introduction of withholding tax on investment earnings. Page 11.

"He has a decision to make," Mr. Reagan said of the judge. "I have made mine. I will support him all the way."

There was widespread speculation that Judge Bork's nomination might soon be withdrawn.

Senators Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, George J. Mitchell of Maine and Tom Harkin of Iowa, all Democrats, announced their opposition to Judge Bork on Thursday.

With a majority of the Senate's 100 members opposed to the nomination of Judge Bork, his rejection became certain Thursday unless some senators changed their minds.

Judge Bork met with Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d at the Justice Department, apparently to discuss the future of his nomination. Mr. Meese then prepared to meet with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan, speaking briefly with reporters at the White House

Defense Ministry, represented a compromise between Bonn's reluctance to become entangled in the Gulf and U.S. efforts to obtain the maximum possible allied support for its policy there, West German and U.S. officials said.

Five other European allies have joined the United States in sending warships to the Gulf to help guarantee the free passage of tankers carrying much of the Western industrialized world's oil. West Germany, however, contends that its constitution bars it from employing its armed forces outside of NATO's area.

The arrival of West Germany's ships, scheduled for Oct. 14, will mark the first time since the country was founded after World War II that its warships have been assigned to help patrol the Mediterranean.

The decision, announced by the

modest victory within the cabinet for Defense Minister Manfred Wörner. His counsel prevailed, despite Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's doubts over the wisdom of dispatching German ships outside the waters that they normally patrol in the Baltic, North Sea and North Atlantic, government and diplomatic sources said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledged at the June economic summit meeting in Venice that West Germany would make available ships to take over responsibilities of U.S. vessels that had been sent to the Gulf. But it was unclear until

U.S. Copters Sink 3 Iranian Vessels, Citing Self Defense

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. helicopters sank three Iranian patrol boats in the Gulf on Thursday after being fired on, the Pentagon said. It was the second U.S. military engagement in the region in less than three weeks.

Officials said no Americans were hurt in the incident Thursday night. "We are in the process of picking up survivors," an official said.

The Pentagon spokesman, Fred S. Hoffman, said of the helicopter

pilots, "They were acting within the rules of engagement in self defense." He said he believed they sank the Iranian vessels with both rocket and machine-gun fire.

White House officials refused to comment, referring all questions to the Pentagon.

It was the first American military engagement in the Gulf since Sept. 21, when a U.S. helicopter attacked an Iranian ship that was reportedly laying mines. Several Iranian crew members were killed and 26 of them, including 4 wounded, were picked up in lifeboats.

The confrontation Thursday was described by officials as having occurred in the northern section of the Gulf, about 20 miles (about 30 kilometers) from Farsi Island, an Iranian-controlled island in international waters near Saudi Arabia.

According to the officials, the American helicopters were flying a routine surveillance patrol when they were fired upon by Iranian gunboats. One helicopter, patrolling from the frigate "Hatch," fired back, sinking all three of the small vessels, the sources said.

"We were fired on first," a source said. "We were on a routine patrol and did nothing provocative."

The officials also said a second, unrelated incident occurred in the Gulf on Thursday.

According to the officials, Iranians on an oil platform apparently fired what was meant to be a warning shot at a U.S. warship that was sailing in the vicinity.

The American ship, which the officials refused to identify, did not return the fire, and nothing further came of the incident.

Earlier Thursday, an Iranian gunboat fired a missile into a Japanese-owned vessel and set it ablaze off the coast of Saudi Arabia, wounding three Burmese crewmen, marine salvage experts said.

Iraq said its warplanes raided a ship off Iran's oil terminal at Kharg Island five minutes after the Iranian strike. There was no immediate confirmation of the raid from Gulf-based shipping agents.

Iraq also said 50 warplanes attacked Iranian troops and supply bases along the central sector of the 730-mile front in strikes to prevent an Iranian offensive in the region.

The Iranian attack on the Tomoe-3 took place 60 miles east of the Saudi port of Jubail at 9:25 A.M. when a missile struck the engine room.

They said that three sailors suffered slight wounds and that the rest of the 23 Burmese crew members were battling the blaze.

A war communiqué carried by the Iraqi press agency said 50 Iraqi jet fighters raided "administrative areas, ammunition storing areas and enemy headquarters and troop concentrations at the rear lines of the central sector of the operations zone."

The communiqué said the Iraqi warplanes carried out "this pre-emptive attack against the disappointed enemy attempts to attack the Iraqi forces and territories in the central sector."

Iraq has been massing troops in the central sector since early September, according to Western diplomats in Baghdad.

Soviet, in Shift, Backs A More Powerful UN

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After many years of treating the United Nations primarily as a convenient forum for berating the capitalist West, Soviet officials have begun in recent weeks to advocate a powerful new role for the organization.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in what Soviet officials describe as a major policy turn, has called for giving the United Nations expanded authority to regulate military conflicts, economic relations, environmental protection and other matters.

Mr. Gorbachev, in an unusual newspaper article that appeared in Pravda and Izvestia on Sept. 17 and that has prompted much speculation in Moscow, also called for increasing the power of the affiliated International Court of Justice to decide international disputes.

When it was first made public, the article received relatively little attention, but Soviet officials are saying that the significance of the piece was missed abroad.

"What he is talking about is resurrecting the UN," said a Moscow

based diplomat who follows United Nations affairs.

Diplomats from Western and Third World countries say many questions remain about Mr. Gorbachev's proposals. Some say they think the Soviet leader's plan is utopian, and some question his sincerity.

But there is wide agreement that it is part of an effort by Mr. Gorbachev to articulate a new party line on international relations.

One of the most striking features of this approach is that, at least rhetorically, it firmly disavows the more traditional Communist doctrine of promoting worldwide revolution. Mr. Gorbachev insists that the purpose of what he calls "a comprehensive system of international security" would be to protect all countries from outside interference.

Few of the specific ideas in the Sept. 17 article are original, but diplomats said it was startling to

See UN, Page 6

DNA Cartographers Map the Way to Flawed Genes

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have assembled a map of genetic signs covering all 23 pairs of human chromosomes, an accomplishment that foreshadows a new era in the study of human heredity and the search for genes that contribute to many serious diseases.

The map, which took five years to compile, brings at least 95 percent of all the human genetic material within the network of genetic markers, the signs that help scientists locate specific genes, according to a report to be published this month in the journal *Nature*.

The map should enable scientists to locate a defective gene with much greater efficiency than in the past. That could lead to improved measures to prevent, diagnose or treat diseases related to defective genes.

With the aid of such markers, scientists can study the role of a gene in causing disease even when they cannot isolate the defective gene itself.

By assembling multiple genetic markers covering each of the chromosomes, scientists are assured that one or

another marker will be near any gene they seek in pursuit of genes that contribute to inherited diseases. Until now, while many markers had been located, there were major gaps, making it impossible to pinpoint defective genes in regions of many chromosomes.

The markers serve as reference points for the location of genes along the chromosomes. Before the discovery of markers, chromosomes were like unnumbered avenues; the markers are like cross streets that enable a gene to be located.

Through the use of previously known genetic markers, scientists have already made important discoveries about genetic factors in several diseases, including cystic fibrosis, a form of Alzheimer's disease, some cases of manic depression and schizophrenia.

See GENES, Page 6

Glasnost Is Playing Well at Frankfurt Fair

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — It is common wisdom here that no one "big book" can dominate the mammoth Frankfurt Book Fair in the way that used to be possible before the age of instant communications.

But if there was a "big theme" as more than 7,000 exhibitors pitched their stands in Frankfurt's cavernous exhibition complex for the 39th annual fair, it was Mikhail S. Gorbachev's familiar rallying call of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, openness and reconstruction.

And the biggest coup, publishers agreed, was Harper & Row's announcement that it would soon publish a book written by the Soviet leader under the title "Perestroika: Our Hope for Our Country and the World."

Michael Bessie, a senior vice president of Harper & Row, said he learned while in the Soviet Union recently that Mr. Gorbachev's rush to finish the book had accustomed his for his long disappearance from public view in August and September. Mr. Bessie and his wife, Cornelia, initiated the project two years ago.

Mr. Bessie said that he received the manus-

cript Sept. 11, and that Harper & Row and its British partner, Collins, were rushing to get the book out by Nov. 2. The deadline was set by the Russians, he said, evidently to coincide with the Nov. 7 national holiday celebrating the October revolution.

Mr. Bessie said that rights had already been sold for 12 translations and that the deals were "already a record for a serious book." Rumors floated around the floor that the West German weekly *Der Spiegel* and the publisher Droege had paid 1.5 million Deutsche marks (\$800,000) for the German rights, but this could not be confirmed.

The fascination with *glasnost* would sell in the West. Michael Naumann, of the West German publishing house Rowohlt, agreed that *glasnost* literature was this year's trend, supplanting fading interest in what he called "aggressive feminism" and ecology.

"But I'm very skeptical that these books will work for Western readers, because the Russian way of writing has suffered greatly under suppression," he said.

If there was another trend at the fair, it was a fascination with personalities.

Exiles From Gandhi's Camp Gird for Political Battle

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

MATHURA, India — It had all the trappings of a political rally, except that the organizers insisted their cause was nonpolitical. In speech after speech, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was attacked by some of his most prominent former allies as tens of thousands of listeners



Vishwanath Pratap Singh

and his colleagues began holding mass meetings to test the waters for their new movement. But the Gandhi foes have also recently encountered some difficulties of their own.

Leading the charge was Vishwanath Pratap Singh, an acerbic former finance minister and defense minister, and a star player on Mr. Gandhi's team before his ouster from the cabinet last April. "The people must rise up and throw out such a leader of the nation," he declared of his one-time patron.

The rally Tuesday in this northern Indian town — a sacred spot on the banks of the Jamuna River known as the birthplace of the god Krishna — was the first public meeting for the new People's Front, established by Mr. Singh and his colleagues only last week. Organizers were plainly pleased with the turnout.

"Everywhere you go there is a feeling of serious erosion of the credibility of this government."

and his colleagues began holding mass meetings to test the waters for their new movement. But the Gandhi foes have also recently encountered some difficulties of their own.

As finance minister, for example, Mr. Singh slashed government regulations and lowered taxes. But recently he told India's Communist parties that his heart belonged to the left. Similarly, he has been criticized for seeking support from two other warring factions, India's secularists and Hindu revisionists.

Recently, a sympathetic political columnist warned that Mr. Singh was "losing his steam" because of "a lack of clarity of aims." Others say that despite strenuous effort, he has failed to lure more than a handful of dissidents from Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

Meanwhile, leaders of other opposition parties with ambitions of their own, view Mr. Singh suspiciously as a late convert to their cause. Experts wonder whether the People's Front can strike the alliances necessary to avoid splintering in the anti-Gandhi vote.

Mr. Singh, a self-confident politician from a princely family who is known popularly as the Raja, said

the criticism did not bother him. "I can absorb a lot," he declared, asserting that voters cared most about honesty and accountability.

Throughout his career, Mr. Singh has enjoyed a reputation for probity. In 1982, he resigned as chief minister of the populous northern state of Uttar Pradesh, admitting his failure to stop a crime wave. His support of economic liberalization as finance minister, as well as his crackdowns on business fraud, brought him enormous popularity.

Officials agree that Mr. Singh's highly publicized tax raids on major industrial companies paved the way for his downfall in the Gandhi cabinet. Critics charge that he failed to discriminate between small and large offenders and then damaged his colleagues by seeming to endorse unsubstantiated charges of kickbacks in government contracts.

Today, Mr. Singh's main issue involves reports that Bofors, a Swedish weapons manufacturer, paid more than \$50 million in kickbacks to obtain the sale of field artillery for the Indian Army. He refrained from asserting that Mr. Singh had received any payments himself, however.

Instead, Mr. Singh compared the prime minister to a night watchman asleep on the job, and he told listeners that the \$50 million had been "stolen" from the people. "That money could have been used for hospitals, wells and schools," he said repeatedly.

Perhaps most important for his cause, Mr. Singh has drawn to his side a small but experienced group of dissidents who, like him, were expelled by Mr. Gandhi from the Congress (I) Party.

The most prominent of these fallen angels is Arun Nehru, Mr. Gandhi's 43-year-old cousin, one-time intimate adviser and bearer of the family name of India's founding prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

To many people, the two cousins' feud is in the tradition of warfare among rival claimants in families in South Asia, going back to the Mogul empire. It has certainly given Indian national politics a flavor of family melodrama.

Now, Mr. Nehru appears to have set aside his own ambitions to be prime minister to work for Mr. Singh.

Rebel Raids Continue In Sri Lanka; Toll at 176

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil separatist rebels detonated explosives Thursday under two army vehicles, killing 16 persons, including two senior government officers, and raising the death toll in two days of attacks to at least 176.

Indian peacekeeping troops with orders to shoot armed guerrillas on sight moved Thursday to restore a shattered cease-fire in Sri Lanka, and the arrest of 50 rebels was reported.

The attack on the army vehicles in the Batticaloa district brought to at least 21 the number of people killed since Wednesday night by Tamil fighters escalating their guerrilla and terror campaign against the Sinhalese majority.

Fifteen soldiers and policemen were among the dead, officials said. Among those killed in the attack on Thursday were the government's security coordinator in Batticaloa, the superintendent of police, Nimal De Silva, and the district's chief administrator, Manapulipala Antonimuthu.

Indian troops arrested 50 rebels on Thursday from the main Tamil guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, All-India Radio reported.

The state-run radio, monitored in New Delhi, said that 40 members of the guerrilla group had been arrested in the northern stronghold of Jaffna and 10 in the eastern district of Batticaloa. The radio said leaders of the rebels were among those in custody, but gave no details.

The Press Trust of India said that the top rebel leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, was among those arrested and that he was being interrogated by peace-keeping forces. There was no official confirmation of the report.

Officials said that the death toll in two days of attacks had risen to at least 176. Other estimates put the toll at more than 180.

On Wednesday, a senior Indian official disclosed in New Delhi that 15,000 to 20,000 Indian Army troops and paramilitary forces had been stationed in Sri Lanka, more than twice the number originally envisioned by New Delhi two months ago.

An Indian government spokesman raised the possibility Wednesday night that Indian troops might engage in combat with Tamil extremists who have refused to surrender their arms and go along with an accord reached July 29 between India and Sri Lanka to bring peace to the island.

The spokesman said that the Indian Army would take "all necessary measures to deal with the situation." Asked what action this might entail, he said only that the forces had been "suitably empowered and equipped."

A Sri Lankan government spokesman, Anura Gunasekera said that Indian forces had begun to suppress the outburst of violence by the Liberation Tigers. The rebel group repudiated the peace accord after 12 of its fighters committed suicide in government custody.

An Indian diplomat said Indian troops would shoot anyone caught with a weapon.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Graham Urges News Effort in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post, said Thursday that the international news media should intensify their coverage of South Africa regardless of press censorship.

Speaking at a two-day conference, "Conflict and the Press," she rejected calls for correspondents to withdraw from South Africa. "Instead, I believe we should pursue the opposite strategy," she said. "We must do all we can to report more, to dig deeper, to comment even more fully about the events unfolding here."

Mrs. Graham said some Americans were arguing that foreign news organizations should make a protest withdrawal from South Africa. "I can't agree," she said. "By that logic we should get out of the Soviet Union, China and every other repressive country."

Reagan Dross Missile Sales to Saudis

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan has withdrawn 1,600 anti-tank missiles from a planned \$1.4 billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia in the face of opposition in Congress, three senators said Thursday.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, announced Mr. Reagan's decision at a news conference and said he believed the move would allow the Senate to approve the sale of the package's remaining items, including 12 F-15 fighters.

"It will not upset the military balance in the Middle East," Mr. Dole said, referring to the rest of the arms deal. "It is not a threat to Israel and it helps a friend." Mr. Dole, along with Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minnesota, and Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, said the compromise package was the result of consultations Thursday between legislators and the White House.

Trial Is Sought for French Ex-Official

PARIS (Reuters) — The conservative-controlled National Assembly, France's lower legislative chamber, voted, 340-to-211, Thursday to arraign the former Socialist minister for cooperation and development Christian Nucci, before a special court on charges of embezzlement more than 5 million francs (\$830,000) in government funds.

Allegations against Mr. Nucci, which surfaced more than a year ago, have developed into a political scandal next year's presidential elections near. He is accused of embezzling development money for personal use, election expenses and patronage. The Socialist Party says he is the victim of a campaign by the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Nucci's former chief aide, Yves Chalier, has been charged with embezzlement in the disappearance of more than 20 million francs. The impeachment effort now goes before the Senate. Assemblymen and senators will make up the special High Court of Justice if the move is approved in the upper house.

Japanese Party Sets Election Oct. 20

TOKYO (WP) — Three leading Japanese politicians officially started their campaigns for prime minister on Thursday as the ruling Liberal Democratic Party agreed to hold an election in 12 days to decide among them.

The race to replace Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has been underway in the back rooms for months, but on Thursday the three men known in Japan as the "new leaders" officially filed their candidates. They are Shintaro Abe, 63, the former foreign minister; Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, 68, and Noboru Takeshita, 63, a former finance minister, who is considered the front-runner.

Shortly after the three filed, the party set Oct. 20 as the date for the election, in which party legislators will select a party president.

2 Shot to Death in Chile Union Protest

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Two persons were shot to death, 11 were injured and hundreds of anti-government protesters were arrested Wednesday in a 24-hour union protest strike, according to official reports released Thursday.

The Chilean Interior Ministry said two persons, including a two-year-old boy, died following clashes between government forces and protesters in working-class districts of Santiago.

More than 500 people were detained in the demonstrations in Santiago and other cities. Disturbances broke out as night fell at the end of the work stoppage, which was called by the inter-union National Workers' Command to press wage demands. The violence was the worst seen in Chile in more than a year.

For the Record

ABU DHABI, Libya's representative to the United Nations, confirmed reports Wednesday that Libya and Algeria have reached agreement in principle on a treaty of political unity.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Dutch Warn of Retaliatory Road Tax

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — Dutch officials said Thursday that they would impose a retaliatory road tax on Belgian drivers if Brussels proceeds with a plan to charge foreigners using its roads.

A spokesman for the Transport Ministry said Belgian drivers entering the Netherlands would have to buy a windshield sticker valid for a year at a cost of 30 to 50 guilders (\$15 to \$25).

"We want to discourage Belgium from going through with their idea," said the spokesman. In August, the Belgian government decided to introduce legislation for a tax of 500 francs (\$15) a year on foreign cars and 1,000 francs for trucks and buses.

Albania has eased travel for Yugoslavs and other nationalities, except citizens of the United States, Israel and the Soviet bloc. Yugoslavia's biggest travel agency said Thursday. The agency, Kompas, said it would start Albanian tours by December.

DOONESBURY

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15 Foreign Reporters Ordered Out of Tibet

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

CHENGDU, China — Fifteen foreign journalists covering the turmoil in Tibet were ordered Thursday to leave the region within 48 hours for violating reporting regulations, the official Chinese news agency Xinhua said.

The journalists, from the United States, Britain, Italy, Canada and Australia, were being expelled from Tibet because they did not apply for permission to cover news there, the agency said.

Western tourists arriving Wednesday from Lhasa in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, the closest Chinese city outside Tibet, said that the police roused foreigners from their beds in several low-budget hotels in Lhasa around

midnight Tuesday and demanded to see their passports.

The police questioned the foreigners but did not search their hotel rooms.

A specialist on Tibet from Singapore who is living in one of the hotels said the police appeared to have two aims: to intimidate foreigners who advocate Tibet's independence and to check on Tibetan exiles.

The Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan leader whom the Chinese have blamed for the recent rioting in Lhasa, is strongly supported by Tibetan exiles.

China, after annexing Tibet, sent 40,000 troops into Tibet on Oct. 7, 1950, to crush a poorly armed resistance movement.

The Dalai Lama fled Tibet in 1959, when the Chinese suppressed a later Tibetan uprising. He was given refuge then by India.

As many as 2,000 foreigners are staying in hotels in Lhasa. Many of the Westerners are reported to have grown attached to Tibetans and their aspirations to shake off Chinese rule.

A reporter who arrived Tuesday in Chengdu from Lhasa said the foreign journalists were summoned to a Lhasa hotel room shortly after midnight Wednesday and told they were to be expelled.

Two U.S. diplomats were also at the meeting.

The expulsion order followed a day in which heavily armed police in trucks patrolled Lhasa to stifle further pro-independence demonstrations. A street riot by an estimated 2,000 people on Oct. 1 is reported to have left 14 persons dead.

The reporter said a 20-truck convoy, including 13 vehicles packed with more than 300 heavily armed policemen, was seen driving through the city Wednesday.

Many shops and markets were closed and all of Lhasa's monasteries were sealed off by blockades of policemen brandishing automatic weapons. Foreigners were forbidden



Scotting Shutter/The Associated Press
The Dalai Lama praying for the dead of Lhasa at his headquarters near Dharamsala, India.

den from entering the monasteries.

The reporter also said that on Tuesday, dozens of monks holding a peaceful demonstration were beaten with clubs, rifle butts and belts. There were reports from several monasteries of police sweeps and more arrests of Buddhist monks, who have been the leaders of the independence activities.

A reporter who arrived earlier that day was arrested in the march.

Wednesday was the 37th anniversary of the Chinese Army's advance into Tibet.

In India, the Dalai Lama called on world leaders Thursday to try to halt "Chinese suppressive measures" against Tibetans.

A statement from his office in New Delhi said the Buddhist leader sent telegrams to various world leaders asking their help in ending the turmoil.

"I urgently appeal to use your good offices to bring about a halt to the Chinese suppressive measures against the Tibetans inside Tibet," said a text of the telegram released by his office.

The police crackdown, the recent loss of lives when the police fired on rioters and the new restrictions on travel to Tibet are likely to discourage travel to Tibet.

The agency, monitored here, said the elections would follow a complete Vietnamese troop pullout at the same time as an end to foreign assistance for the anti-Vietnamese guerrillas.

The offer was made after a flurry of diplomatic moves on Cambodia, and just before this year's annual debate at the UN General Assembly expected to demand a pullout

of Vietnam's troops. The United Nations recognizes the three-party guerrilla coalition as the legitimate government of Cambodia.

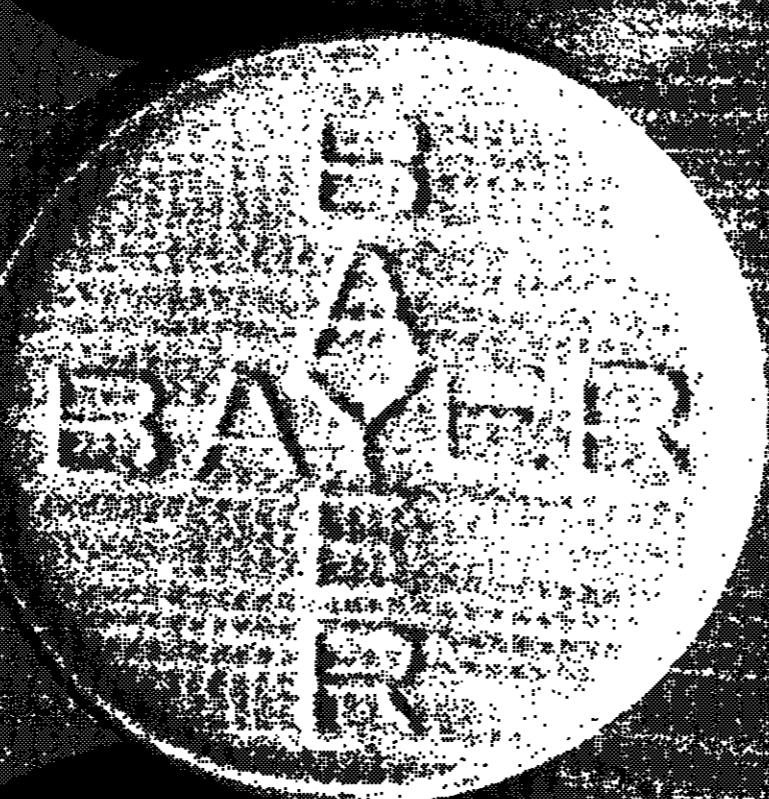
Western diplomats said the most significant feature of Phnom Penh's proposal was the offer of an

apparent figurehead post to Prince Sihanouk.

A former Cambodian head of state and prime minister who was deposed in a 1970



One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.



Commercial success: a healthy basis for pharmaceutical research.

A pharmaceuticals company that is in poor financial shape can't do much to help improve anyone else's health. Only commercial success makes possible the expensive research required for the development of new medicines.

One small tablet that can help many people is worth much more than the powder from which it is made. It also represents a large amount of knowledge acquired through intensive research efforts. Indeed, the expenditure that has gone into a medicine by the time it is officially approved for use may amount to as much as DM 250 million.

The road from the discovery of a new drug up to its approval by national health authorities is a long one. But research continues even after a new medicine has been made available to physicians and patients: testing for further therapeutic applications, monitoring

side effects, conducting new scientific investigations.

All of this has its price. Bayer researchers can continue their successful work only if the company stays in sound financial health. The same holds true for all products marketed by Bayer worldwide, including engineering plastics, rubber, dyes, fibres, crop protection agents and photographic technology.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

1987 During the first six months, Bayer Group sales declined by 6.8 per cent to DM 19,032 million. The decline was mainly due to exchange rate fluctuations. Profit before income taxes rose 4.0 per cent to DM 1,552 million.

Bayer AG sales decreased by 4.8 per cent to DM 8,656 million. Profit before income taxes rose by 5.5 per cent, reaching DM 870 million.

1986 Sales Bayer Group: DM 40,749 million. Share of sales outside West Germany: 79 per cent.

Sales Bayer AG: DM 16,774 million. Export share: 66.1 per cent.

Bayer Group capital investment: DM 2,373 million, of which DM 1,411 million in West Germany. Expenditure for research: DM 2,074 million, of which DM 1,176 million at Bayer AG.

After-tax profits for Bayer Group: DM 1,491 million; for Bayer AG: DM 839 million.

Dividend for 1986: DM 10 per share of DM 50 nominal.

Total dividend payments: DM 589 million on capital stock of DM 2,946 million distributed to some 320,000 shareholders.

For further information on Bayer, please contact Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Middle Road for Tibet

Don't be too supportive of the uprising in Tibet, the U.S. State Department insists, for it comes just as China has been easing a tradition of repression. Reacting to congressional condemnation of Beijing, the Reagan administration points out that too much empathy for the Tibetans and too little for China's policy will undercut that moderation. But if China's Tibet policy offends somewhat less, it continues to offend. Washington's failure to say so will surely not improve the situation.

China declares that when it invaded the isolated kingdom of Tibet in 1950, it brought modernity and respect at least the nominal autonomy of a 2,000-year-old feudal theocracy at the "root of the world." Within the decade that proved to be a cruel fiction. Tibet's temporal and spiritual leader, the dalai lama, fled to Indian sanctuary.

Tibet suffered disastrously from extremism in Chinese politics in the 1960s. Yak herders were driven into collectives, and barley farmers forced to plant wheat, unsuited to the high Tibetan plateau. Starvation ensued. More than a million people died in work camps and more than 6,000 monasteries were destroyed, their icons and paintings looted and sold. Then the late 1970s, Hu Yaobang, the party leader purged earlier this year, made a public apology and launched a new strategy, including negotiations with the dalai lama. Talks broke down over a plebiscite. Cynics said it had all been a sham to make China look conciliatory during negotiations over Hong Kong.

A policy of settlement followed, in which Chinese were lured to Tibet by triple the normal pay, settlement grants and new apartment blocks. The Chinese influx was accompanied by an easing of religious repression and the reconstruction of some ruined monasteries. Yet with Chinese in

the historic territory of Tibet now outnumbering Tibetans by 7.5 million to 6 million, Tibetans today are an underclass in their own homeland. Their life expectancy is more than 20 years below the Chinese average, 70 percent are illiterate, the annual per capita income is \$110. Their resentment and fear of cultural destruction motivate their protests even in the face of predictable reactionary crackdowns.

The Tibetans have every right to aspire to the independence of their earlier history. But Beijing's interests are not easily ignored. The Tibetan plateau constitutes fully one-fourth of China's land mass, rich with unexploited resources, strategically set on the tense border with India. And giving in to the nationalism of one minority must be a fearful prospect in the face of similar stirrings in Manchuria, Mongolia and elsewhere.

There is, however, space between status quo and independence. A Tibet Policy Washington could support in good conscience would ease off the resettlement program and end the remaining religious repression. Then, it would devise a way to give Tibetans a voice without sacrificing vital Chinese interests. Perhaps a model could be found in India's arrangements with adjoining entities such as Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. Bhutan, for example, controls its domestic affairs while coding foreign relations to India.

Yet the U.S. State Department hesitates, short-sighted, to speak up for decency. True, there are Chinese officials who believe that a little bit of freedom is costly, now feel vindicated by Tibet's protests. But they could be reminded that less freedom would be even costlier. A China that wants the world to believe that Hong Kong or even Taiwan could thrive under the Chinese flag must first prove it in Tibet.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The War Powers Wrangle

There is a move in Congress to finesse the stalemate over the War Powers Act by setting up a commission to rework the law. It could be useful, but something basic should be understood first. The premise of a commission is that there are flaws in the War Powers Resolution, as it is called, and that Congress, with 14 years of experience under the law, can now set matters right. But more is involved than tinkering over terms of presidential notice and congressional sanction. The problem is of another sort.

By the War Powers Act of 1973, Congress intended to rule out any more presidentially declared wars like Vietnam. But the law, formalizing consultation, reflected less some ultimate constitutional wisdom than a political condition of an enfeebled president and an agitated Congress. It is now said, and not only by partisans of presidential discretion, that the law fits poorly the gray-area conflicts in which the United States finds itself involved. But what the law really fits poorly are the changed political circumstances.

The presidency has gotten stronger. Richard Nixon could not keep Congress from passing the War Powers Act over his veto, but Ronald Reagan has kept Congress from applying even a diluted, policy-friendly ver-

sion of the law in the Gulf. There is much merit in the stated rationale for the act — that under its terms a president can consult Congress and strengthen his hand. But in practice the executive branch is zealous in asserting its prerogatives, and Congress sometimes alternately and sometimes simultaneously is zealous and uncertain. This is how the present impasse was reached.

In fact, 200 years of history under the Constitution shows that conflict over "war powers" has been continuous and unending. Far from being a temporary and unfortunate accident of the day, conflict is built into the basic checks and balances of the Constitution and into its very language, which necessarily is sufficiently broad to prevent any settled and final resolution. This is the basis of the assertion that the Constitution is an invitation to struggle for the privilege of directing U.S. foreign policy.

There must be guidelines: Congress should realize the plain limitations on its operational capabilities and the president should realize the value of congressional support. It is first of all by political decisiveness, however, not by legislative craft, that these guidelines can be best applied.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Student Loan Scandal

Federal payments for defaulted student loans reached \$1.3 billion last year in the United States. That's more than the \$1.13 billion the Department of Education allotted to its program Head Start. In fact, it constitutes the third largest expenditure of federal education funds. It's also a national scandal.

The government has begun getting tough on collections, but needs to be tougher and bolder still. The next step has to be a broader sharing of the risks of default — by the banks and some of the institutions that profit from loans. Only then will they have something to lose if they feel the need to press students for repayment.

Guaranteed Student Loans is the government's biggest student aid program. Students borrow directly from banks at favorable terms to pay college expenses. To induce banks to participate, the loans are fully insured, initially by a state guarantee agency or by one of two large private organizations. The federal government is the ultimate guarantor; as a practical matter, it is the only one with anything truly at risk.

As part of a crackdown on defaulters, the Internal Revenue Service last year withheld

23,000 tax refunds, an action that yielded \$130 million in loan repayments. The government also has started attaching the wages of federal employees with defaulted loans. And the Department of Education earlier this year warned about a million defaulters to pay up by Oct. 1 or be liable for principal, interest and collection costs.

Despite this all, the amount and the rate of student loan defaults continue to grow. A recent study found that the default rate for the student loan program went from 10.8 percent in the 1984 fiscal year to 12.1 percent in 1986. Federal payments for defaulted loans went from \$235 million in fiscal 1979 to \$1.3 billion in 1986. It is estimated they will reach \$1.7 billion next year.

The bulk of the loans go to students at traditional institutions of higher education. The default rates here, according to the study, are 20 percent or less. The highest default rates, 60 percent and above, occur among students at a relatively small group of schools, mostly so-called proprietary career institutions — schools of cosmetology, business and so forth.

Abuses by some of these schools in advertising and student recruitment have already inspired the Education Department to propose tighter accreditation rules. It may be time for the department to simply refuse to provide federal financial aid for students at schools with such consistently bad loan repayment records.

But that would erode only 3 percent of the defaulted dollars. More substantial savings must come from more substantial reforms, and the guiding principle has to be a wider sharing of risk. The administration proposes accomplishing this by reducing the lender's guarantee from 100 percent of a loan to 90 percent, with similar reductions for the state and private guarantee agencies.

What Congress must weigh is whether risks can be spread and financial discipline tightened without unduly restricting access to needed funding. In the face of a spiraling default rate, a balance of risks is to be struck.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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What Helps Moscow Can Help the West

By Whitney MacMillan and Richard H. Ullman

This is the second of two articles.

NEW YORK — The reforms put in place or planned by Mikhail Gorbachev hold out the promise of a further moderation of Soviet power and an opportunity not only to develop new areas of East-West cooperation but to institutionalize them so as to make it more likely that they will survive changes in the leadership of both superpowers.

Mr. Gorbachev's programs are not unopposed. Resistance seems to be coming from just those circles that are most hostile to the West. If he were to fail, his successor would be likely to come from those circles. The West should therefore seek to strengthen his hand. Our 37-member task force, convened by the New York-based Institute for East-West Security Studies, reached that conclusion in full awareness, however, that the game now being played out in Moscow is very much a Soviet contest, with local rulers and local prizes. The West is likely to have only marginal influence over its outcome. But the stakes for the West are such that the margins are important.

The chances for effective influence are probably greatest in the security sphere. Mr. Gorbachev surely needs to cut military spending. This priority might make it possible to reduce conventional force levels, especially in Europe, and thereby eliminate some of the forces — in particular, forward-based armored units — that pose the greatest threat of surprise attack.

Finally, if Moscow demonstrates that decentralization of the economy is genuine, so that prices reflect costs and commercial information is freely available, the West should respond favorably to Soviet initiatives, such as requests for observer status in international trading and monetary organizations, which would let Moscow more closely into the world economy.

Similar motivations — most notably the desire to avoid a costly race to deploy defenses against missile attacks — might make possible the rapid conclusion of an agreement that combined deep reductions in strategic offensive nuclear forces with a reaffirmation of the existing SALT-1 treaty so as to assure that any research on strategic defensive systems is within permissible bounds.

Within the economic sphere, Western governments and companies should welcome Soviet efforts to develop the legal foundations for a system of equitable joint ventures. And while Western governments should not subsidize credits, neither should they oppose the extension of credits at commercial rates.

If Moscow continues to demonstrate heightened respect for human rights, Congress should bring U.S. policy into line with that of America's allies by repealing the Jackson-Vanik and Stevenson amendments restricting trade and credits. Except in the area of strategic technologies, East-West trade should be expanded.

Finally, if Moscow demonstrates that decentralization of the economy is irreversible, None will weaken the West. Where they strengthen those elements that most want to move Soviet society in directions that promote long-run Western interests in a moderate international order.

The changes under way as Mr. Gorbachev attempts to modernize and liberalize the Soviet Union are

among the most encouraging developments of our era. The West should realistically appraise them, but it should also hope for their success.

Mr. MacMillan is chief executive officer of Cargill Inc., an agricultural business organization. Mr. Ullman is professor of international affairs at Princeton. They contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

OPINION



Reagan Still Is Playing Uncle Sam

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Good for Jim Wright, the speaker of the House, who rejects the Reagan administration's demands on Nicaragua as "ridiculous" and as evidence that "some one advising the president is trying to torpedo the peace process" haltingly under way in Central America.

What other conclusion is possible in light of President Ronald Reagan's record? His administration organized and has financed the contras, legally and illegally, first in order to "interdict supplies" supposedly being sent to guerrillas in El Salvador, then to "keep pressure" on the Sandinist government of Nicaragua to change its ways.

The Reagan administration has refused all suggestions of direct negotiations with the Sandinists. It found reasons real and unreal to reject the various peace proposals of the Contra nations. Mr. Reagan said he wanted the Sandinists to say "uncle" to surrender, not to negotiate a peace.

He has already called the Central American peace plan "fatally flawed," though all five nations of the region accepted it and the Sandinists have started to put it into effect: appointing the required reconciliation commission, allowing the opposition newspaper *La Prensa* to start publishing again and returning a Catholic radio station to the air.

But Mr. Reagan's position is that the Sandinists will reneg on these steps as soon as possible. He wants to move ahead with \$270 million in additional aid to the contras and demands that the Sandinists go well beyond what they agreed to do in the Central American peace plan — to evict all Soviet and Cuban advisers, for example, to negotiate directly with the contras, to stop accepting Soviet-bloc military aid.

These demands invade Nicaragua's sovereignty, which even the Reagan administration officially recognizes. They are clearly designed to be rejected, thus to "torpedo the peace process," or at least U.S. acceptance of it.

The White House apparently believes this is a strong domestic political position. A senior official said that congressional Democrats who favor the peace plan and oppose further aid to the contras should be prepared to answer the question: "Are you willing to be held hostage to Daniel Ortega, the president of Nicaragua?"

That's the wrong question. As Mr. Wright, a Democrat of Texas, apparently recognizes, the current effort in Central America is regional. If Mr. Ortega should reneg on his commitments, or reverse them at some future date, it would be up to the other signers, supported by most of Latin America — not to the United States — to bring the necessary pressures and problems to bear on Nicaragua.

Can the Latin nations be trusted to do so? That's the wrong question, too. For one thing, some Latin leaders believe the Sandinists will not defy all their neighbors and their partners in the peace accord. Even if they might, it's not for the United States to question the good faith of these neighbors and partners — sovereign nations all — or their ability to enforce the agreement, much less to add impossible conditions in order to subvert it.

Besides, if the United States does not accept the peace process, particularly if it renews military aid to the contras, the Sandinists would have no alternative but to continue the anti-contra war. And it's the necessities of that war that have given them the excuse not only for repressive political measures but for the continuing weakness of the Nicaraguan economy under their regime. If the war ends, the Ortega government will have to face up to domestic political and economic pressures without repression, or without the pretext of wartime necessity to justify repression.

Surely, moreover, if the Reagan administration wants Soviet and Cuban advisers out of Nicaragua, and an end to Soviet-bloc military aid, the wrong way to go about it is to continue putting military pressure on a Sandinist government thus forced to fight for its life.

But Mr. Reagan, as he has all along, wants more than that: he wants to overthrow the Sandinists, so that he can claim to have rid the Western Hemisphere of a Marxist government, one he pictures as a potential Soviet base in the U.S. "backyard." He can't get that result through the Central American peace agreement and so he's willing to "torpedo" it and continue his proxy war, no matter the cost in money, lives, hemispheric unity and the conditions of life in Nicaragua.

Mr. Wright's break with the president suggests a sound democratic alternative to this "uncle" policy: strong U.S. support for Central American peace, through regional cooperation. The *New York Times*.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: A Club's New Card

LONDON — Vanity Fair says: A certain club recently elected a certain member. On his first appearance in the card room he was seen very deliberately to take out of his pocket five or six court cards, which he then openly proceeded to arrange up his sleeves. His maneuvers were naturally watched with considerable interest, and at last one player bolded than the rest gathered up sufficient courage to ask him why he was making these starting preparations. The answer came quite innocently, "Oh, I was only going to play according to the club rules." The committee is now taking advice as to how they may best get rid of their latest member.

The writer, the U.S. ambassador to West Germany, contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

cross the frontier today [Oct. 9]. Serbia has given up all hope of preserving peace, and Greece has forwarded a Note to the Porte protesting against the seizure of Greek vessels. The declaration of war came just when the Powers were making representations at Sofia in Rome. Great Britain is held largely responsible for the outbreak of war by delaying collective action of the Powers. European diplomacy is severely criticized in St. Petersburg for failing to act in time.

1937: Credit the People

NEW YORK — [Dorothy Thompson writes:] The financial pages recently carried a warning that Main Street and not Wall Street may be a chief contributor to the next serious economic upset. A leading factor in the last depression was the enormous expansion of credit. It is disconcerting to see that the American people have learned little. The leading characteristic of Homo Americanus remains this — that he lives beyond his means.

The writer, a consultant to General MacArthur during the U.S. occupation, recently returned from Japan, where he received the first Hiroshima Tanimoto Peace Prize for his postwar rehabilitation efforts. He contributed this comment to the *Los Angeles Times*.

OPINION

Through the Bork Process, America Upholds the Court

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Americans on the whole think theirs is a better country because the Supreme Court has condemned racial discrimination, protected privacy and said that legislative elections must follow the rule of one person, one vote.

They are glad that the court, in such bold decisions, interpreted the Constitution generously to protect individual liberty.

That has been the fundamental message of the Senate confirmation process on Judge Robert Bork. It goes beyond his fate as a nominee to the Supreme Court. It is far more important than the politics of the nomination fight.

The Judiciary Committee hearings showed that most Americans, senators and others, agree with the main thrust of the Supreme Court's decisions for individual rights over the last 35 years. Doubts about Judge Bork's views on some of those issues turned undecided senators against him. One after another mentioned concerns about privacy, free speech, the court's role in curbing abuses of presidential power.

The message of this confirmation process — support for the court and its protection of individuals — also explains another phenomenon. That is the raging fury on the American right about what happened along the way.

The unexpected loss of support for Judge Bork during the hearings brought on hysterical outcries from conservative commentators and editorial writers. They saw dark conspiracies and the working of the mob. The day the Judiciary Committee voted 9-5 against the nomination, one newspaper actually linked the vote to the stamp fall on the stock market.

The reason for all that outrage is obvious. The thinkers who gave us Ronald

Reagan and what is called modern conservatism discovered that Americans do not agree with central part of their philosophy: denigration of the courts and exaltation of presidential power.

Americans, or many of them, were pleased to vote for a cheerful president who promised to make it morning again in America. They liked his idea of lower taxes. They liked the easy assertions of military power, in Grenada and Libya.

But Americans are not prepared to tamper with the central values of their political society. They do not want the Supreme Court to read the Constitution in a narrow, grudging way. They do not want unconstitutional presidential power.

The royalists on the American right — and that is what they are nowadays — do not want to hear that message. So they have started to offer what could be called a Weimar excuse, like German generals blaming the home front in World War I.

It was not the merits of the issues in the Senate hearings that hurt Judge Bork, they say, but the expensive advertising by his opponents. It would be a laughable argument, coming from the greatest practitioners of the politics of money, if it were not so cynical about a constitutional process that has worked.

For years President Reagan and his closest associates have used the Supreme Court as a whipping boy, blaming its "liberal" decisions for just about everything wrong in the country except the weather. Edwin Meese, since he became attorney general, has made a series of speeches attacking the court for its decisions on civil liberties.

That Robert Bork became the instrument of the Reagan-Meese campaign is sad. He is a kind and intelligent per-



By MacNally

son, understanding the difficulties of the judicial function as Mr. Meese has not remotely understood them.

But he was chosen as that instrument, by an administration that has made reshaping of the federal judiciary in the image of the right a top priority. And he was an appropriate choice given all his years of polemics against some of the court's main decisions protecting liberty.

The nature of the hearings, the intense discussion of constitutional issues, might have served the antagonists of the Supreme Court by making the public think it is all politics anyway. But the public has not come away with that lesson.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Respect the Arias Plan

Regarding the opinion column "Nicaragua: It's Too Soon to Stop Aiding the Contras" (Sept. 16):

Susan Kaufman Purcell ignores the fact that renewal of U.S. military aid to the contras would constitute an outright lack of respect for a peace treaty agreed on by five sovereign nations. The United States would thereby destroy the best chance for peace Central America has had in years, breaking one of the Arias plan's fundamental provisions: that all outside support for irregular armed groups in the region be halted. It is the unquestionable responsibility of the United States and all nations to respect the terms of this peace initiative.

GREGORY MANNIX
Madrid

In Nicaragua as in Poland

I was interested to learn, in Peter Davis's comment, "Nicaragua: A Land

of Mary as Much as Marx" (Sept. 12), that in Nicaragua "the Virgin Mary is still venerated far above Marx." So she is in Poland. However, you can bet that she is not venerated by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and his cronies, any more than she is by General Wojciech Jaruzelski and his gang. In any case, the presence of the Marian cult does not, of itself, make either country a particularly pleasant place to live if you value individual liberties.

PHILIP E. NEWMAN
Puget-Ville, France

It Was Hardly a Partnership

There is no point in plunging into the debate between Ambassador Bui Diem (Sept. 15) and John Limond Hart, the former CIA station chief (*Letters*, Sept. 23), as to whether "south" Vietnam bore the trappings of a nation or not. On this and much more your readers will find a rigorous appraisal in Gabriel Kolko's book, "Anatomy of a

War: Vietnam, the United States and the Modern Historical Experience."

As a civilian officer of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of Vietnam and Laos in 1954 and 1955, I find it wholly inaccurate to state, as Mr. Hart does, that Vietnamese of any political stripe were considered as "parties" by the U.S. expeditionary force.

The U.S. civilian and military advisers that I dealt with at the ICSC headquarters in Saigon, and to less so at the French Continental, brazenly referred to the Vietnamese as "gooks." The relationship that existed was more akin to that of Vichy collaborators and their SS masters.

The racism that was to attain such gale force in the years ahead did not stop at the Vietnamese. The Indians (our chairman) were not spared the whiplash of humiliation. It was also to engulf the French military and civilians, who were treated with contemptuously. After all, France, the Great White Hope, had been defeated at Dien Bien Phu.

Vietnam was the first Third World capital: 60 million West Germans would survive into the 21st century and could work patiently for reforms.

nation (August 1945) to have bled, bled for and affirmed its independence. An unpardonable crime for which it was to pay the price of over 1.5 million dead in the ensuing decades.

F.F. CLAIRMONTE
Geneva

Perhaps They'd Surrender

The unexamined assumption of most discussions of the situation in Europe is that if deterrence failed and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact launched an invasion into West Germany, the war would be fought in the densely populated and heavily built-up center of Europe.

I wonder. Given the awful destructiveness likely in such a war (even if it stayed "conventional") and the likelihood that chemical and nuclear weapons would be used early by both sides, West German political leaders might well decide to order their commanders to surrender as soon as possible. Germany would be reunited with Berlin as its

capital: 60 million West Germans would survive into the 21st century and could work patiently for reforms.

It may well be that Moscow has not been deterred for 40 years and is not now deterred from westward aggression by the existence of NATO. It is at least as plausible that Moscow has been deterred by its own shrewd discrimination to have Germany reunified as a most troublesome new satellite to be controlled, yet another imperial headache for the beleaguered Soviet rulers.

If the Soviet Union is unlikely to launch the blitzkrieg, and even if it does West Germany is apt to quickly surrender, one may ask whether it makes sense for the United States to continue spending more than \$100 billion annually to keep 325,000 American troops in Western Europe. If they are not needed for deterrence and they are not likely ever to fight, what are they for?

JAMES A. STEGGENGA
West Lafayette, Indiana

GENERAL NEWS

Robertson Clarifies Statements on His Life

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the Rev. Pat Robertson, a longtime television evangelist, enters the spotlight of a presidential campaign, he has been forced to correct several exaggerations and misstatements about his life and career that appear in his resume.

Asked about this Wednesday, Mr. Robertson said, "I did give an honest answer." He said he and his wife have always considered March 22, 1954, the day they were married because "our son was conceived on that day."

Asked about this Wednesday, Mr. Robertson said, "I did give an honest answer." He said he and his wife have always considered March 22, 1954, the day they were married because "our son was conceived on that day."

Mr. Robertson said he had not previously revealed the actual date of his marriage because "this was a man trying to protect his family."

In the last few weeks, Mr. Robertson has also sought to distance himself somewhat from the autobiography he published in 1972, "Show It From the Housewife." In the book, Mr. Robertson depicts himself as receiving precise guidance from God on many details of his personal life and his business, and arguing with his wife, Dede, in the early years of their marriage.

In recent interviews, Mr. Robertson has been saying that the book is "somewhat hyped."

"It was a highly stylized work," Mr. Robertson said Wednesday.

He said the book "set up conflict between Dede and me for dramatic purposes." As a result, he said, readers might well draw inaccurate conclusions about his life from the book.

One passage in the book that clearly causes difficult memories for the candidate concerns a mes-



Pat Robertson

sage he heard from God in 1966. In the original edition of the book, Mr. Robertson wrote that God told him that a minister should not get involved in electoral politics.

"The Lord refused to give me the liberty," he wrote. "I have called you to my ministry," he spoke to my heart. You cannot tie my eternal purposes to success of any political party."

At issue is the broad question of what the Democratic Party's stance should be on military spending and

U.S. Democratic 'Unity' Debate Turns Into Battle

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A debate here among the six Democratic presidential hopefuls, organized by the party to emphasize unity, turned instead into a fierce argument over military policy and how Democrats should conduct their presidential campaign.

The debate Wednesday reflected a major change in the Democratic presidential contest, brought about largely by the efforts of Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee to demonstrate that he is tougher than his competitors on military issues.

Until recently, the campaign had been largely listless in its approach to issues and seemed destined to be dominated by questions of personal character. Now Mr. Gore has become a highly visible target and has indirectly encouraged his adversaries to criticize one another's stands on military questions.

At issue is the broad question of what the Democratic Party's stance should be on military spending and

the U.S. role in the world, and such narrower issues as the U.S. intervention in the Gulf, a ban on in-flight testing of missiles, the invasion of Grenada in 1983 and the bombing of Libya in 1986.

Most of the other candidates leaped into the discussion on Mr. Simon's side, attacking Mr. Gore as a divisive force in the party.

"Al, I think we ought to debate differences, but let's not bring up phoniness differences," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, adding, "Let's not talk about each other the way Jeanne Kirkpatrick and Ronald Reagan talk about Democrats."

Mr. Simon said the goal of the Democratic hopefuls should be "pulling our party together and not tearing it apart." Mr. Gore's tactics, Mr. Simon said, threatened to divide the party and keep it from victory in 1988.

"I don't think it helps any of us to be knitting each other," he said.

"Now wait just a minute," Mr. Gore replied. "If we are going to pretend there are no differences and we're all just going to say the same kind of vague, general things, that is not the way to reinvigorate our party."

"Al, you misrepresent what we have to say," Mr. Gephardt said.

And Mr. Babbitt said Mr. Gore was "getting intemperate in his use of adjectives" and was becoming "the tough kid on the block."

Mr. Jackson suggested that Mr. Gore was outside the Democratic mainstream on military issues.

The sixth Democratic presidential contender, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, stood to the side as his colleagues confronted Mr. Gore.

After the debate, the harsh exchanges continued with Mr. Simon, Mr. Gephardt, the Reverend Jesse Jackson and former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona flanking Mr. Gore and criticizing him.

"There's no denying we should be discussing differences," Mr. Simon said. "It's a matter of tone."

Mr. Gore replied sharply, "If you can't stand the heat get out of the kitchen," without attributing the phrase to its originator, Harry S. Truman, who is one of Mr. Simon's political heroes.

"Al, you misrepresent what we have to say," Mr. Gephardt said.

At that debate, in subsequent speeches and in a debate this week in Florida, Mr. Gore has attacked his foes for supporting a ban on in-flight missile testing. Among the contenders, only Mr. Gore and Mr. Babbitt oppose the ban.

Mr. Gore charges that such a ban would endanger nuclear deterrence by not permitting either the United States or the Soviet Union to know how reliable its weapons are.

The Gore campaign has said its strategy of highlighting differences on military issues was an attempt to appeal to a wide range of Democrats who have been unhappy with what Mr. Gore sees as the party's leftward drift on foreign policy.

The campaign sees its approach as being especially effective in rounding up support from conservative and moderate Southerners, who will cast ballots in the crucial primaries of March 8, 1988.

Several Southerners attending the Democratic National Committee meeting in Washington said the approach was beginning to work.



J. Bennett Johnston

gia, Bob Graham and Lawton Chiles of Florida. Albert Gore Jr. and Jim Sasser of Tennessee.

Before them had come Senators Terry Sanford of North Carolina, David H. Pryor of Arkansas, Wendell H. Ford of Kentucky and a number of others.

Senators Breaux, Fowler, Sanford and Shelby were elected in November with support from only a minority of whites and about 90 percent of blacks, a coalition that

has become a fact of political life for all Democrats in the Deep South. Mr. Graham, who got 52 percent of the white vote, received 86 percent from blacks.

Black groups have vigorously opposed Judge Bork, saying he would turn back the clock on civil rights.

Although a range of factors in Washington and at home led Southern Democrats to line up against Judge Bork, many Wednesday cited their informal group talk with Mr. Johnston, the wily chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

"The younger Southern members in particular gravitated toward Bennett," said Mr. Pryor, close friend of Senator Johnston's. "He comes from northern Louisiana, which isn't known for its liberalism. His state has rough-and-tumble politics. He's been victorious and he's been defeated. Bennett knows his politics."

Mr. Johnston was officially undecided in those talks, but participants said he believed from the start that most Southern Democrats would oppose the nomination.

"It was a subject Bennett wanted to talk about and listen about at a time when most people were still hesitant about bringing it up," Mr. Pryor said.

Senator Howell Heflin of Alabama, a former Alabama Supreme

Court chief justice and now member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, was expected to lead the way for other Southern Democrats. But Mr. Heflin withheld his verdict until Tuesday's committee vote, and Mr. Johnston in the void, emerged as the South's behind-the-scenes statesman.

Explaining his reservations, Mr. Johnston pulled from his pocket an editorial from his hometown newspaper, The Shreveport Times, denouncing his statement the previous week opposing Judge Bork, the first by a Southern Democrat.

"This self-described 'conservative,'" the paper said of Mr. Johnston, "is representing not his state's conservative interests but rather those of the liberal national Democratic Party. Thus does Johnston preach from all the moral high ground of a prostitute."

Mr. Breaux called Mr. Johnston's role "an act of courage" that will definitely win him loyalty if he seeks the majority leader's job, as he did unsuccessfully in 1986.

The freshman Southerners who gathered around Mr. Johnston, mainly Senators Shelby, Breaux and Fowler, felt vulnerable at first on the Bork vote because they represent heavily conservative constituencies generally loyal to President Ronald Reagan, a Republican. Yet each owed his narrow election to near-unanimous support from tra-

Burglars Beware: Cuomo Has a Bat And He Might Take You for a Ball

The Associated Press

ROCHESTER, New York — Governor Mario Cuomo says he has taken to sleeping with a baseball bat at hand and hopes to take a whack if he ever encounters a burglar.

Mr. Cuomo told more than 200 people at a community forum Wednesday that, although he is opposed to the death penalty, he understands the desire for "vindication" for certain crimes.

"Every night, I pray, 'Before I die, give me one swing, Lord,'" said Mr. Cuomo, a former minor league baseball player.

Mr. Cuomo's opposition to the death penalty comes up at almost every community forum. He says that instead of resorting to the death penalty, New Yorkers should rally behind his call for life in prison, without parole, for the most vicious and cold-blooded murderers.

Warsaw Adopts Policy To Cut Central Power And Change Economy

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Poland's Communist leadership formally adopted Thursday a broad new policy of cutting back central government power and instituting fundamental changes in the economy in an effort to stabilize the country.

Government officials and Western diplomats said the program approved at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was the most ambitious initiative by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski since its suppression of the independent trade union Solidarity in 1981.

The plan includes a major reorganization of the state administration, incentives for private enterprise and a sweeping wage and price shakeup meant to balance Poland's internal market, which is plagued by shortages.

The Central Committee also agreed to hold a binding national referendum before the end of this year allowing Poles to vote on "key issues pertaining to the reform of the economy."

In a speech at the meeting, General Jaruzelski said that if the measures were successfully put into effect, they "could be a turning point for the country." He added: "We are taking a great responsibility on ourselves."

The meeting came after six months of intense debate over what the authorities call "the second stage" of change in Poland's economy and political life. A first package, introduced while Solidarity was still legal in 1981, achieved a partial decentralization of economic management, but the measures were never fully put into effect.

The new program, inspired in part by the initiatives of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is intended to be accompanied by such political steps as the creation of a second chamber of the Sejm, or parliament, chosen in multiple-candidate elections; the abolition of laws repressing opposition activity, and the tolerance of new independent associations and political clubs created by opposition groups.

Other economic steps should place Poland among the leaders in East bloc reform efforts. Sources said the plan envisages the relaxing of controls on small private enterprise, allowing entrepreneurs in many fields to start a business without obtaining a government permit. Joint ventures are envisaged between state and private capital.

Officials acknowledge that the most difficult part of the package will be large price increases for food and other basic goods, along with controls on wages. These steps are intended to reduce government subsidies, cut inflation from nearly 30 percent to a single digit and end chronic shortages.

A document submitted to the Central Committee spelled out the proposed political changes, saying they were essential for the success of the economic package. But General Jaruzelski said formal party action on these measures would be postponed until a meeting next month after talks between East bloc leaders in Moscow.

Party sources said the meeting Thursday was hastily scheduled in

order to consolidate support for the economic package, which is to be publicly unveiled Saturday in the Sejm. The sources said party leaders were briefed Thursday on the package's most sensitive issue: changes in wages and prices.

Drawn up by a government commission in the last six months, the economic plan establishes a month-by-month timetable for reorganizing Poland's economy over the next three years, with 130 specific tasks, sources said.

Initial legislation to be submitted to the Sejm will abolish or consolidate 16 economic ministries and agencies, eliminating 4,000 jobs, sources said. The Sejm is to be asked to adopt the reorganization in law within two weeks.

Some of the measures envisaged later in the program are familiar from market-oriented economic changes in such countries as Hungary, Yugoslavia and China. Polish enterprises may be authorized to issue stocks to their workers and sell bonds, for example, and the state monetary monopoly may be broken up into a Western-style banking system.

Political observers said the policy plan would meet some long-standing demands for change made by Poland's political opposition and the Roman Catholic Church. It falls short of offering government dialogue with an independent opposition or of sanctioning free trade unions like Solidarity.

The most innovative proposal in the document is to allow city and state governments to collect taxes and manage their own affairs.

The policy envisages that elections to municipal and regional "people's councils" will be done more democratically, with multiple candidates who can be nominated by citizens.

The local authorities, in turn, would elect representatives to a new chamber of the Sejm that would be consulted about all matters affecting local government.

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TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Thanksgiving Gourmandise

Between Nov. 21 and 28, some of the most prominent names in the culinary arts will gather in Lyon for the first World Festival of Bonne Cuisine. Those who would like to learn from the experts, or merely like to eat a lot or very well, are invited. The festival will include early-morning food shopping in the markets of Lyon, lectures by such experts as Julia Child and Alice Waters, wine tastings, visits to vineyards and meals at up to 20 restaurants. All-inclusive tours to the festival are being arranged in the United States by ISM International at 135 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022; tel: (212) 753-2600. The price: \$499 a person.

Four-Day Irish Shopping Spree

A "Shop Ireland" tour, offering the chance to buy goods such as Waterford crystal, Donegal tweeds and Linen lace at prices 30 to 45 percent less than in the United States, will leave New York Wednesdays and Thursdays starting Oct. 28 for Dublin, Cork and Shannon. Round-trip air fare, hotel, breakfast, dinner and limited sightseeing are included in the four-day package, at \$524 a person, double occupancy. More information: CIE Tours International, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10168; tel: (212) 972-5600 or (800) 243-8087.

Bayeux's English Heritage



More than 400,000 people a year come to the museum in Bayeux, Normandy, to see its single, splendid object — the 900-year-old tapestry that is a colorful chronicle of medieval France and an enduring work of art. It is, strictly speaking, an embroidery rather than a tapestry, 230 feet long and 20 inches high, stitched in eight colors on oyster-colored linen cloth in an unknown English workshop about 1080, two decades after the events it describes. The figures tell in detail the winter's story of the conquest of England, but that story occupies little more than half its length. The first part tells of the trip to France by Harold, Earl of Wessex, of his imprisonment and rescue by William the Bastard, to whom he promised loyalty and aid in gaining the English crown. But when the old English king dies, Harold takes the crown himself, breaking the promise he made before God, an offense serious enough to justify the Norman invasion. Visitors to the William the Conqueror museum enter the exhibit space to the sound of pounding hooves, the soundtrack to a slide show introducing the Middle Ages. A long piece of mounted burlap snakes through the next room, explaining in English and French single events and images reproduced from the tapestry. Finally, visitors reach the actual work in a softly lit room, mounted behind glass. "A great piece of English craftsmanship," one British tourist wrote in the museum's guest book. "When are you planning to return?" "Never," a French tourist replied on the next line. "The tapestry is forever ours."

Computerized Baggage-Finders

OMO Industries, a two-year-old Los Angeles-based venture that already has a computerized lost-and-found service for car and truck keys with 23,000 subscribers, has developed a similar system for lost baggage. The airlines alone misplace 4.1 million bags a year and lose 1 percent of those, according to the Airline Passenger Association, which has a similar bag-recovery service for its 27,000 members. Travelers pay \$15 a year for OMO's service. They receive luggage tags that carry their name, identification number and OMO's tele, facsimile and toll-free numbers. The tags also carry the promise of a finder's reward, the amount of which the company refuses to disclose. OMO relies on personal computers — three IBM AT's — to maintain up-to-date subscriber files. When the company receives a report from the finder of a bag, it notifies the subscriber, who arranges to pick it up.

Caribbean Bargains

The high season in the Caribbean begins in the middle of December, Dec. 15 on some islands, Dec. 20 on others. But before then (except for Thanksgiving weekend, Nov. 24 through 30), travelers can take advantage of lower off-season rates. Several airlines are cooperating with hotels in offering tour packages. Be sure to ask specifically what is included in each package: taxes or transfers can be significant factors in the overall cost of the vacation. Air Jamaica, for example, currently has two packages from New York. The first costs \$776 a person in double occupancy for three nights at the Hotel Montego, the second costs \$279 for three nights at the Venetian House (both hotels are in Montego Bay). Travel can take place any day of the week and the prices include transfers from the airport — though they do not include the \$2 tax per day per room, or the hotel bill's 10 percent tax. Both of these taxes must be paid in Jamaica. American Airlines currently offers two series of packages to the Caribbean — the "Get Carried Away" and "Caribbean Go Away" — that include round-trip air fare, accommodation, transfers and some taxes. Among these is one that allows two people to fly to Guadeloupe for three nights and stay at the Village Soleil in Pointe-a-Pitre for \$677 each.

Squares of History

LIBERTY, the London store in Regent Street that specializes in fabrics and oriental goods, has some claim to be the scarf headquarters of the world. To reinforce this, it is currently staging a special exhibition of 250 scarves, beginning with neckerchiefs, fichus and long shawls of the 18th and 19th centuries, then showing how in this century the scarf came into its own. To mark the exhibition, Liberty has reproduced a scarf design of the 1920s in a limited edition. The meter-square silk chiffon scarf is in black with a border design of roses and blue ribbons, and is on sale at the exhibition.

Hand-Crafted in Britain

Where to watch weavers and woodcarvers, potters and glass blowers, candle and carpet makers — and then to buy their crafts at moderate prices — is revealed in the brochure "Made in Britain," published by the British Tourist Authority. The brochure describes crafts produced at 28 places, and gives details on when factories are open and whether they charge an admission fee. There are listings for pencil makers, crystal cutters, diamond cutters, fishing equipment manufacturers, rope makers and a cheese factory. The brochure, which can be obtained free from any British Tourist Authority office, also lists crafts fairs and festivals for 1987 and 1988. Recently opened, for example, is the Museum of Costume and Lace in Exeter on England's southwest coast which has put on permanent display some of the finest examples of the lacemaker's craft, for which Devon, the county where Exeter is situated, has been renowned for 300 years. The museum is in Rougemont House, a villa on Castle Street.

TRAVEL

- Yachting in Australia
- When the British Hunt
- France's 'Venise Verte'

A Monument to Chateaubriand

by Barry James

CHATEAUBRIAND, France — The former estate of François René de Chateaubriand just southwest of Paris has been restored as a monument to the 19th century author, politician and diplomat who helped found the Romantic movement in France.

The garden that Chateaubriand laid out with his own hands was opened to the public this summer, along with the country house where the writer spent the happiest decade of his life until economic misfortunes forced him to sell it in 1817.

Organizers hope the little estate at Chateaubriand, an unspoiled oasis in the suburbs of Paris, will become to Chateaubriand what Haworth is to the Brontës, or Yasaya Polynesia to Tolstoy — a place of evocation, of pilgrimage and of study.

"It is very rare in France to find a writer's home intact, especially of this quality," said Jean-Paul Clément, the curator of the house, which is hidden in a verdant dip known as the Vallee-aux-Loups, the valley of the wolves. "We hope this will become one of the leading cultural places of France."

Chateaubriand, then in his 40th year, and his wife, Célestine moved to the Vallee-aux-Loups in 1807 when Napoleon I obliged him to leave Paris for having written an incendiary article in the Mercure de France accusing the emperor of despotism. The passage in which he condemned the regime for allowing "only the chains of the slave and the voice of the informer" to be heard was adopted by the French Resistance in World War II. Angry though he was, Napoleon apparently hesitated to take harsher measures against one of best-known writers of the age.

CHATEAUBRIAND bought the house, then a simple country lodge belonging to a Paris brewer, with the proceeds of "Atala" and "René," the romantic best sellers that had a profound effect on the youth of his day. Once installed, Clément said, "he began to build his own poetic universe."

Clad in peasant cloths, Chateaubriand slowly turned a clearing in a forest of chestnut trees into a bucolic English-style garden, meaning an artful improvement on wild nature rather than the angular formality of the French-style gardens that filled the countryside between Paris and Versailles. Around a spacious lawn and curving paths, Chateaubriand planted exotic trees — magnolia, sequoia, Florida catalpa and Louisiana cypress from the United States; cedars of Lebanon and Jerusalem pine from the Middle East — to remind him of his journeys.

"I am deeply attached to my trees," Chateaubriand wrote. "I address to them elegies and sonnets and odes. I know them all by their names like my children. They are my family — I have no other — and I hope to die in the midst of them."

Chateaubriand was politically rehabilitated by Louis XVIII, who named him minister of state and a peer of the realm. But when, in 1816, Chateaubriand published a pamphlet calling for a democratic rather than an absolutist monarchy, he was stripped of his office and pension. He was forced to sell first his library and then — at a considerable loss — Vallee-aux-Loups, which was bought by his creditor, Mathieu de Montmorency, whom he had succeeded as foreign minister in 1803.

"Here I am, well-plucked," he said. The house had been sold "like the furniture of the poor on the Place de Chatelet."

The night before he gave up the house, Chateaubriand noted that the trees that "were born and grew with my dreams" had reached the stature of "fine adolescents."

Fortunately, Le Savoureaux was an admirer of Chateaubriand and a man of literary inclinations. He invited many of the best-known writers of the inter-war years to stay, and in 1930 founded the Chateaubriand Society. When he died in 1961, the house and gardens were inherited, intact but run-down, by the regional administration, the General Council of the Hauts-de-Seine.

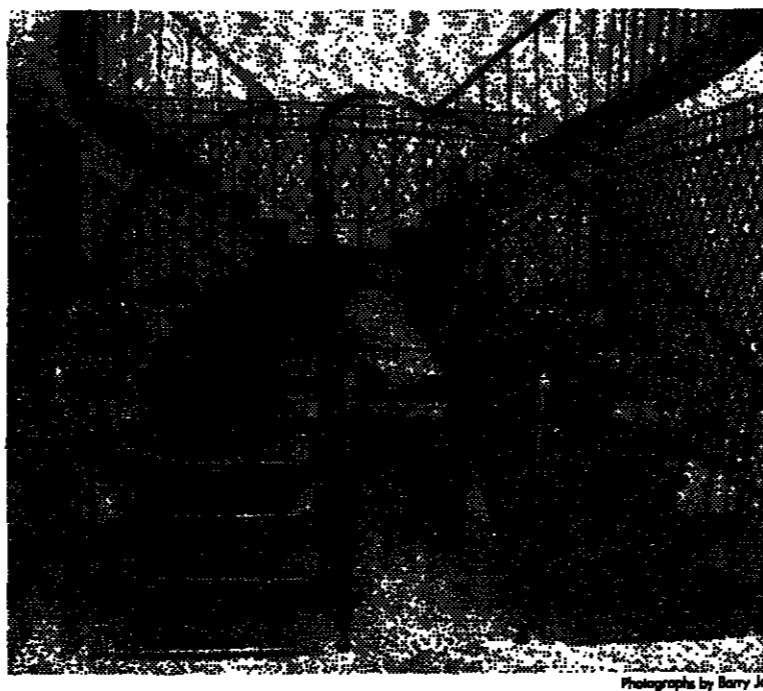
The estate remained in the same family until 1918, when it was sold to a psychiatrist named Henry Le Savoureaux, who turned it into a rest-home for people with nervous disorders.

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Partly due to the prodding of Clément, an amateur Chateaubriand scholar, the administration in 1983 began the task of rehabilitating the house and 14 hectares (34.5 acres) of park. For four years, Clément scoured sale rooms for early 19th-century bibelots and objets d'art, and prevailed upon other museum directors for loans that



The restored Chateaubriand house. Below, the stairway in the entrance and, right, a detail from a Girodet-Trioson portrait.



would help bring the house of Chateaubriand back to life. The result is a magnificent restoration which, while not authentic Chateaubriand, is totally within the spirit of the first half of the last century.

The real glory of the place is the garden, from which the surrounding suburbs are invisible behind the crowns of the trees. The trees Chateaubriand planted, or their descendants, flourish around the undulating lawn. His original catalpa was felled by lightning, but its sinuous branches have taken root on the lawn and the tree lives on as a memory of the American inspiration of "Atala" and "René."

Inside the house, the table in the dining room is set for six, and a large oval soup dish recalls the "pot-luck" supper to which Célestine Chateaubriand liked to invite friends. The airy room is decorated with a wallpaper of white and green false marble design inspired by an 1816 model found in the Musée des Arts

Decoratifs in Paris. The salon is covered with flowery drapes bought from a Parisian store that still sells fabrics based on designs of the Empire period.

Next to it, the "blue room" contains an almost identical period copy of the bed on which Madame Récamier posed for the celebrated portrait by Jacques-Louis David in the Louvre. Clément bought it at a London auction.

The entrance hall, for which Chateaubriand sacrificed two large rooms, has been restored. White paint from the clinic days was stripped off the magnificent double staircase, reminiscent of the inside of a ship, which spirals above a terraced array of flowers and greenery.

An entrance portico of ionic columns and marble caryatids, which Chateaubriand had built as a reminder of his travels in Greece and of his extensive classical education, dominates the house on the garden side.

Continued on page 8

Shopping for Alpaca Woolens in Bolivia

by Peter J. McFarren

LA PAZ — In a courtyard near El Prado, the main thoroughfare of La Paz, Isabel Mamani kneels on the floor as she grinds cochineal on a stone mortar, the kind of mortar used in most Bolivian homes to grind hot pepper, garlic and spices. Cochineal, an insect that feeds on cactus, is also the name of a dye produced from female cochineal; a spectrum of reds, from scarlet to rust, is the result, and the colors are used to dye a line of scarves, sweaters and shawls produced by Artellosa Millma.

The Millma workshop, at Calle 20 de Octubre 1824, is owned and run by Arthur Tracht and Laurie Adelson, husband and wife, and a new breed of artisans that is producing elegant alpaca woolens in Bolivia.

La Paz, a city of one million, is surrounded by snow-covered peaks, jagged rock and dirt formations and flatlands that harbor alpacas, llamas and vicuñas. Most of the 200,000 alpacas in existence are raised in the Peruvian and Bolivian flatlands and hills that surround Lake Titicaca.

Alpaca wool has a long and very fine fiber with a natural crimp that, when spun and woven, produces a soft, warm product. Baby alpaca wool is considered almost as soft and silky as cashmere — and it is nearly as expensive.

Adelson and Tracht are producing garments with designs that incorporate traditional Andean, pre-Columbian, Italian needlepoint, Indonesian ikats and Native American designs. Abstract patterns and techniques as well as modern styles and colors. One sweater, designed by Tracht, is based on pre-Columbian Tiwanaku textile designs that could pass as the work of a modern-day designer. And one of their most popular items is a full-length knitted dress of alpaca with green zigzags against a background of royal purple, and a soft cow-neck. Another beautiful item is a shawl with a combination of naturally dyed pink, gray, blue and red wools.

Millma sweaters are characterized by



In the workshop: owners Laurie Adelson and Arthur Tracht (center). Below, a Millma sweater.



Peter J. McFarren/Associated Press

bold colors in traditional textile patterns including Andean, pre-Columbian, Italian needlepoint, Indonesian ikats and Native American designs. Abstract patterns are also featured. Colors range from bright reds, pinks, turquoise, blues and black in the women's models to more subdued colors in the men's designs. The sweaters have as many as 12 colors in a model. Some sweaters show subtle color and hue changes; others demonstrate bold contrasting colors. This fall Millma has a women's line of loose-fitting tops with color-coordinated miniskirts or long, tube skirts.

Laurie Adelson, a native of Chicago, arrived in Bolivia in 1974 to do research on

highland Bolivian weaving traditions for the Los Angeles Craft and Folk Museum. Later she was co-author of "The Weaving Traditions of Highland Bolivia"; in 1978 she started collecting and exporting weavings from Bolivia to U.S. galleries, private collectors and museums.

Arthur Tracht, a cartographer and Latin American studies major from Temple University, went to Bolivia in 1977 to collect and export Bolivian weavings. He has lived in Bolivia since then.

Their paths crossed, and they began traveling by truck or bus throughout the Bolivian Andes, learning from Aymara and Quechua Indians the ancient arts of spinning, dyeing and weaving. Their research took the form of a book ("Aymara Weavings: Ceremonial Textiles of Colonial 19th-Century Bolivia") that was published in 1985 in conjunction with a Smithsonian exhibition.

They made a contract with Jane Everett,

an independent New York-based designer who has worked for top designers. She flies in twice a year to produce alpaca and pima cotton line, and she advises them on the color and design trends for the coming year.

Tracht and Adelson started in 1984 with an annual production of 500 sweaters. Today, despite a production of 7,000 hand-knit and hand-loomed sweaters and an equal number of woven goods, they can't keep up with demand. Last year, they introduced a line of hand-loomed pima cotton sweaters for the North American spring and summer markets. Their workshop has already become too small for the 35 employees who produce cotton and alpaca sweaters on knitting machines; shawls, scarves and loomed textiles are made on wooden looms imported from the United States.

Millma is one of several alpaca shops that have opened their doors in La Paz recently to provide designer-quality knitwear. The shift has been away from sweaters, dresses and shawls with llama designs made from wool in shades of brown, gray and white to brighter, colorful pieces designed for fashion-conscious clients.

To stock the store in the Hotel Plaza and

another one they opened at Calle Sagrada 225 in La Paz, Adelson and Tracht had to produce their own line of woolens. "We started working with women who handknit it here," Adelson said. "The problem was that we had no control over quality, so we soon decided to set up our own looms." They also started getting wholesale orders from the United States but could not meet demand without their own production. They began the factory in 1984 with five women employees who had no previous weaving training.

"We realized that because of the high cost of alpaca wool we needed a product for the upper-scale market, and to produce such a product, a top designer," Tracht said.

They made a contract with Jane Everett, an independent New York-based designer who has worked for top designers. She flies in twice a year to produce alpaca and pima cotton line, and she advises them on the color and design trends for the coming year.

Peter J. McFarren, a journalist based in La Paz, wrote this for The New York Times.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Shopping for Bargains With a New Kind of Club

by Roger Collis

IT'S like stepping through a time warp to the early 1970s when you might have expected to pay £18 a night per person at a four-star London hotel (with full English breakfast, of course) or maybe £20 in Edinburgh for a similar hotel with breakfast and dinner. A five-star resort hotel in Cyprus might have cost as much as \$25 a night, again breakfast included. While a round-trip flight from London to Geneva would set you back at least £44.

These are some of the bargains that a new travel company called Leisure Club International, which was launched last May in Britain, is offering its members on a range of services from hotels and restaurants to car-rentals, short breaks and package holidays and air tickets.

According to James Wilkins, managing director of LCI, the kind of discounts that bring about these prices are only possible because the club sells its memberships to corporations as employee incentives or awards and to professional and trade associations. "What makes LCI unique is that we say we won't offer it to the man in the street who just wants to go off for the weekend and more than get his money back; that really doesn't help the hotels, because he'll normally pay full price anyway. What we're trying to do is to encourage additional use. So either you've got to be awarded a membership or belong to an association that we have an agreement with, such as the Association of Independent Retailers, who actually use it as their leisure club. This is why we are able to negotiate such good deals."

For example, at Ladbrooke Hotels (43 throughout Britain) LCI members get 25 to 50 percent off the already discounted rate at weekends. You can have a weekend at a Ladbrooke hotel for as little as £10 (about \$16) a person a night. For midweek rates, LCI has negotiated up to 50 percent off the rack rate at Best Western properties in Britain, and a similar deal with a group of 17 Irish hotels. The club also has arrangements with 200 independent hotels where you can stay for £1 a night as long as you eat breakfast and dinner in the hotel. This will cost about £20 per person; a single room will normally cost about £70. "These hotels don't have money to advertise," Wilkins says. "So if we bring them guests it is all extra revenue."

LCI members get only about 15 percent off car rentals at Guy Salmon in England. But Wilkins says that he expects "at least 25 percent off" on rentals with Swan National for overseas members. The club has a "Table d'Hôte" program of pre-paid meal vouchers at 29 top London restaurants. You can have a three-course lunch or dinner, including coffee and tax, for \$11 per head.

Wilkins, 37, is a former blacksmith from

the West Highlands of Scotland, who had the idea for the club when working as sales director for an incentive firm in London. "As I spoke to people in the leisure industry, I realized that there were lots of fantastic bargains which were either unused or distributed within the trade. There wasn't a respectable outlet for leisure companies to market their spare capacity. Hotels and restaurants can't advertise discounts of 50 percent or more for a limited period because the cost would be more than they'd get back in revenue. What's more, people would object to paying the full rate again. What we're saying to the trade is if you have surplus capacity we will market it for you free of charge through our club membership. Nobody had any objections provided we didn't sell direct to the public. The club also gives them a test bed for trying out new packages."

"Everybody says, we'll give your members a 10 percent discount all year round, we're not really interested. I'd much prefer to have 50 percent off for three months and then another group to do the same. In the travel business, if someone is doing exceptionally well, it normally means that another group is suffering. We'll find out who this is and do a deal with them. We're really a clearing house for surplus capacity."

According to Wilkins, it took about 18 months to research the idea and put a package together. "The last six months has been experimental. We're really looking at 1988 to finally launch the company. We'll start looking at the overseas side next year, especially the United States."

Wilkins claims to have 2,000 members so far. Membership costs £50 a year and must be in the name of an individual. This is to avoid companies using membership for business travel. Members get a personal card and a presentation pack containing brochures and details of offers as well as a quarterly magazine. The club works as a kind of private travel agent. You call in, quoting your membership number and LCI makes the bookings for you. "We find people use the club mainly for the short break rather than full holidays," Wilkins says. "They call and ask what we have available in a sun destination, for example. We can often match up hotel offers with flights. We usually get a better price than a bucket shop because we don't ask for commission. We've done a round-trip charter to Gambia for £3 and flights to Spain for as low as £70. We don't print the prices; we just say, we have access and if you'd like to fly let us know."

The only problem is how to join LCI if you can't get your company to buy you a membership or you don't belong to an association. The answer may be to form your own affinity group such as The Pipe Smokers of Cleveland or the Beachcombers of Antigua.

by Issa Sharp

SAILING off the Coburg Peninsula at the top of Australia's Top End, the remote far north of the Northern Territory, you are far closer to Indonesian Timor and Papua New Guinea than to Sydney or Perth.

Amid the glittering azurite waters of the Arafura Sea, a distantly glimpsed pearler's boat may be the only sign of human life for three days. The occasional passing dolphin or manta ray seems welcome company.

Empty beaches bordered with rainforest, craggy reefs assaulted by waves, sinister mud flats and dense mangrove swamps — all these would be but lonely grandeur were it not for the hospitality offered aboard the 13-meter (42-foot) ketch-rigged yacht *Zachariah* by Captain Peter Salmash and his lady friend, Ricky.

Salmash, a salt indeed, with tousled sun-blonded hair and blue eyes permanently wrinkled against the glare of the sun, runs Coburg Marine's sail safari.

You reach the *Zachariah*'s mooring via a one-hour light aircraft flight over the 200 scenic kilometers (125 miles) from Darwin to the peninsula, followed by another hour of bumpy four-wheel overland drive.

The Coburg area, a national park, belongs to aboriginal owners and is administered by a board including their representatives as well as those of the Northern Territory Conservation Commission. There are very few ways casual tourists can get into the area, but the *Zachariah* is one of them.

The peninsula's extraordinary history brings home the meaning of the geographer's term "Australia." Centuries of contact with Indonesian traders have left their mark. Particularly with the Bugis "trepangers" from Macassar who came to collect trepang, the edible sea-slug so prized in China.

About 200 Malayo-Indonesian words have entered Australian aboriginal vocabulary in this region. Foreigners for instance are known as "balanda," the Indonesian for Hollander or Dutchman.

It was the Macassans too who introduced these northern aborigines to the dugout canoe. And this is where, during World War II, the Japanese knocking at Australia's doors tried to persuade aborigines that their lands were part of Indonesia and so due for Japanese "liberation."

Lazing on the deck of the *Zachariah* one

can almost conjure up the mirage of a fleet of single-masted 20-man trepanger prahus, their coconut-fiber mats sailed driven by the January-February northwest monsoon winds. They were a familiar sight off the Northern Territory coast every year until 1906, when Australia ceased to issue trepanging licenses to the Indonesians on the ground that they "demoralized the natives."

The imported Dutch brick chimneys still stand forlorn deep in a forest of fan palms and eucalyptus; long gone are the original wooden structures. The bakery, the hospital and the married quarters, among other buildings, can still easily be identified.



Off the empty waters of the Coburg Peninsula.

success with Singapore right at Australia's Top End, known to them as New Holland.

They tried three times and failed: at Fort Dundas on Melville Island close by the Coburg area (1824-29), at Fort Wellington in Raffles Bay (1827-1829) on the Coburg Peninsula itself, and finally at Victoria Settlement of Port Essington, a deep inlet in the peninsula (1838-49). Darwin was finally their success, established under the name of Palmerston in 1869 and today the Northern Territory's administrative center.

At Fort Dundas, Wellington and Victoria, the settlers were defeated by a lethal cocktail of tropical diseases — malaria, dysentery and anonymous fevers — as well as scurvy, combined with plain loneliness, aboriginal hostility and Dutch pressure on the Bugis trepangers, which discouraged them from throwing in their lot with the British.

THE Australian historian Peter Spillett's account of these trials, "Forsaken Settlement," makes perfect shipboard reading. Part of the magic of the *Zachariah* voyage is the sobering experience of wandering among the overgrown ruins of Victoria.

The imported Dutch brick chimneys still stand forlorn deep in a forest of fan palms and eucalyptus; long gone are the original wooden structures. The bakery, the hospital and the married quarters, among other buildings, can still easily be identified.

The trees around the ruins also tell a tale: the tamarisks brought by the Macassans, who love its acid tang in their curries; the fruit trees cultivated by the colonials in their desperate fight against scurvy — bananas, guavas, oranges and lemons.

Another anchoring place for the *Zachariah* is Coral Bay, an introduction to the exotics of the Australian tropical rain forest: giant peeling paperbark trees festooned with ferns, kentia palms, fan palms, spiky pandanus and hibiscus and freshwater swamps.

Among the trees fit birds such as the fork-tailed (and red-eyed) spangled drongo, the technicolor rainbow lorikeet, the tiny yellow weebill, the hideously chuckling kookaburra and occasionally, on the swamp lakes, Pacific black duck.

As we walked through the forest, a large black brumby rose before us with a mighty snort and took off. "Whatever was that?" I asked, startled. Either banteng or buffalo, Peter Salmash said. These cattle, natives of Indonesia, were abandoned by 19th-century settlers and traders.

Those leaning to more predatory pleasures than mere bird-watching can satisfy their needs in the rich fishing grounds of the Coburg region. The main Northern Territory fish, the sweet-fleshed barramundi, abounds, along with mackerel, milkfish, coral trout, mangrove jack and countless others

— and shark. Groping in the mud for very large and vicious mud-crabs produces unexpected culinary rewards too.

SHOULD angling pall, there is still the back-to-nature but no less environmental joy of hacking oysters fresh from the reefs, storing them briefly in the shipboard refrigerator, and then enjoying the zesty after-glow of consuming them with good Australian white wine while watching the moon rise in the clear skies.

A three-day trip on the *Zachariah* usually costs about \$590 Australian dollars (about \$425), including Darwin-Coburg-Darwin air fare, food and fishing equipment. The boat can take eight, but a maximum of six people is more comfortable. The recommended season to visit Australia's Top End is May-October, to avoid the hot and humid November-April period. For information, contact Seal Safaris, c/o Coburg Marine, P.O. Box 1329, Darwin, Northern Territory 5794, Australia, or phone Coburg Marine in Darwin at (089) 85-6923, telex: AA85594 DN278. Other inquiries on the Coburg area to the Conservation Commission, P.O. Box 38496, Winnellie, NT, tel: (089) 220211.

Issa Sharp is a writer and conservationist based in Singapore.

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MOROCCO
The Longest Summer



Chateaubriand

Continued from page 7

One of the wings built by Montmorency now houses a library of books about Chateaubriand and the Romantic era, along with a computerized data base containing references to 100,000 books and articles about the writer. Clément hopes the place will become a center for Chateaubriand scholars around the world. Some of the upstairs rooms are being rehabilitated so that foreign researchers can stay at the Vallee-aux-Loops to carry out their work in an inspiring ambience.

Having brought the house back to life, Clément said, "it's up to us to make it a home again."

The house and grounds are being used to stage cultural events with a Chateaubriand theme, such as a recent concert of music from the early 19th century by Paul Badura-Skoda, or a current play about the writer's life.

Still to be restored is a tower hidden among the trees where Chateaubriand began writing his posthumously published "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe" (Memoirs From Beyond the Tomb), which are considered to be the most enduring monument to his literary and historical talents. After a day working in his garden, Chateaubriand loved to work late in the tower, listening to the distant chimes of the church at Chateaubriand strike midnight.

After leaving the house, Chateaubriand lived for another 31

years, serving as ambassador in London (where his chef Montmorency served the filet steak named after the writer) and Paris, and lionized as the leading literary light of the French capital.

But he never got over the loss of Vallee-aux-Loops. "Of all the things I have lost," he wrote, "this is the only one I miss."

La Maison de Chateaubriand, 87 Rue de Chateaubriand, 92290 Chateaubriand-Malabry, Tel: 47-02-08-62. Open in winter from 1:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. daily except Mondays and Tuesdays. Guided tours of the house every 30 minutes.

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TRAVEL

In the Pink: Foibles Of British Hunters

by Suzanne Lowry

LONDON — No one has ever bettered Oscar Wilde's one-line verdict on British fox hunting: "The unspeakable in pursuit of the unspeakable." Any student of the most irrational and evil of British blood sports who would in a fuller account of it, or indeed any reader through the English countryside in bleak mid-winter, could well culminate and then the journey by reading Caroline Blackwood's wicked and witty study "In the Pink" (Bloomsbury). "ink," as every hunting pedant knows, is the correct way to describe the hue of the traditional scarlet hunting jacket. To call it "was a terrible gaffe. This was not, as Blackwood reveals, because the as were all color-blind, but because the hunting tailor was called Pink; thus to "the pink" was to be perfectly turned out. Now the snobbery has changed. Pink's tailoring establishment no longer exists, and it is perfectly all right to a huntsman hunts "in a red coat" — never "in red." Blackwood cleared that one up. Caroline wood goes on to investigate the language, rituals, sexual mores, rules and hazards of the chase, most of the



Elliott Erwitt/Magnum

Hunting flourishes as never before. "It has never been so popular, and never been so unpopular," writes Blackwood.

IN peacetime Master hunted six days a week, and the seventh he plotted further forays. Sometimes he hunted for cubs twice a day, early in the morning and late in the evening. There was a time, so he liked to joke, when he hunted nine days a week. "Obviously," he once wrote of his life, "hunting the fox has been my chief concern." After his death the Hunt Retribution Squad was caught trying to dig up his head. They were planning to cut off Master's head and send it to Princess Anne, one of the members of the royal family whom Master had persuaded to take up hunting.

An irony of Blackwood's story is that, when in pursuit of the Duke's memoirs, she was able to track the now rare volume down only in the offices of the League Against Cruel Sports, where it is kept in a glass case like some kind of black bible. She was not allowed to borrow it, but had to read the unreadable under the vigilant eye of Master's fiercest opponents.

Master may seem like an archaic and anachronistic figure, an oddball remnant of an other age. According to Caroline Blackwood, however, this is far from the case. Although not always, perhaps, to the standards the Duke might have required, hunting flourishes as never before. "It has never been so popular, and never been so unpopular," writes Blackwood. This may be evidence of a tidal wave of nostalgia for Merrie England engulfing the nation. Or lack of a war to absorb violent feelings and bloodlust. Caroline Blackwood doesn't fully answer the question, but does explain how hunting

ranks have been swelled in one curious and not always safe or welcome manner.

More than 50,000 people now follow their favorite hunt by car, jamming the country lanes for miles around any meet. Their aim is not to be "in at the kill" but simply to see a fox through binoculars. Blackwood describes the unmatched annus of crawling bumper to bumper for hours through not-so-Merrie-England, never seeing anything except the car in front, and not even being allowed to eat her sandwiches in case she missed a sighting.

The author has impeccable credentials for her adopted stance as the ironic, intellectual, certified outsider. An esteemed novelist, she has been married to the artist Lucian Freud, the composer Israel Citkovitz and the poet Robert Lowell. But she was born Lady Caroline Temple-Hamilton-Blackwood, daughter of the 4th Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and can well recall her own terror-struck days with the North Down Harriers — a motley and incompetent crew compared with the Quorn or the Pytchley, she admits.

Perhaps those memories helped her give such vivid and hilarious accounts of the hazards of riding to hounds, the most dangerous sport in the world. She quotes Surtess, "the huntsman's Shakespeare," and she quotes the television reporter who, while making a film about the Quorn (the hunt that inspired Wilde's epigram), concluded that the chase did not seem half so cruel to the fox as it did to the riders: "Leicestershire seemed to echo with the dull crack of breaking bones." Necks, legs, arms and backs are shattered routinely, but a strict code demands the minimum of sympathy and self-pity. If you are thrown from your horse while hunting, it is somehow beneficial to you; if you die it is positively embodiing. Riders are about as likely to stop to tend you as they would during a cavalry charge. Prince Charles has said that hunting with the Quorn makes him feel as if he were still in training for one of Wellington's campaigns. Laura, Duchess of Marlborough, who used to hunt side-saddle in the 1930s because she liked the clothes, described how "that idiot Lord Ash-

combe" broke her leg when he got his stirrup entangled with hers. His lordship rode on to the kill, while a groom took Her Grace to hospital. There, while she was in traction, two other hunting victims, one in a wheelchair, the other on crutches, "took it in turns to molest me, seeing that I was totally incapacitated. Both of them behaved abominably." What they were precisely up to is not revealed.

A survey of the opinions of Masters of Foxhounds found them to be universally in favor of the return of the death penalty, and with no qualms whatsoever about adultery. In the countryside around any hunt, strategically placed horseboxes offer sanctuary to hunting lovers. Their spouses are unlikely to miss them. They could be anywhere. They could be in hospital," Blackwood says.

The Duchess came to grief in pursuit of elegance as much as of foxes, and indeed there are, as Blackwood describes, few

scenes more elegant than a meet ready to depart, boots and horses gleaming, faces of the women glowing with a strange orange-colored foundation that looks like television make up but apparently shows up well at high speed. Many accoutrements have a practical use. The snowy white stock, for instance, can double as a bandage. There are fierce rules here too, of course. A huntsman would rather be seen naked than with a piece of white elastic securing his hat under the chin. Imagine the horror then when Prince Charles appeared recently with his hat secured by pink elastic. But he was forgiven, and Blackwood concludes charitably that "he's found the most original way to be in the pink."

The book's title phrase is not the only piece of hunting jargon that has passed into common use. Blackwood lists many, including "a fast woman," first applied to racing dames who rode astride. More improbably, she asserts that a huntsman's having a "good day" has been corrupted into the ubiquitous American benediction, "Have a nice day."

J. Allen Cash
Traditional boats used to navigate the canals.

FOOD

In France's 'Venise Verte' Area, the Food Is Pure Honest Country

ARCAIS, France — Dolores Prat, her short-cropped red hair glistening in the late afternoon sun, glides the flat wooden boat through the venetian canals. Her sturdy and muscular form exudes a quiet effort that she transforms a dance, a country ballet, as the boat slides steadily forward and the handker-

PATRICIA WELLS

f-sized port of Arcalis dims from view.

He is the center of France's *Venise Verte*, a wonderland of canals and checkerboard parcels of pasture, where, the French say, there is nothing to see and everything to observe.

Ral, 68 and the mother of 10, has served

as village *boulanger*, or boat-woman, for last 30 years. She went to work, she says, to faire bouillir la marmitte, to bring the bacon. Now, she and the handful of boatmen and women in towns such as as, La Garette, Le Vanneau and Coulon are the storytellers and lay historians of hamlets nestled along the canals that ar IV had constructed by Dutch engineers near the end of the 16th century.

Known more formally as the Marais Poitou, this land stretched out between La Chelle and Niort is little more than a cup in the French landscape, a rural, criss-crossed France that has gracefully wedded into the 20th century, suffering only most modest scars of modernity.

The Angels still chimes from the church

lls each morning, each night, calling the faithful to prayer, even though many villages w must share parish priests. Roads have

placed the canals as the essential thor-

oughfare, yet sheep and cows, lambs and beef cattle are still herded into the flat-bottomed boats for the trip from barn to pasture, rich parcels of flat land surrounded by the labyrinth of canals.

The locals here practice mixed farming. Homemade roadside signs lead travelers to sources of goat cheese and garlic, melons and the tender white beans known as *mojettes*. The canals offer a bounty of fish, from eels to giant carp, black bass and perch, and wild sorrel, fennel, asparagus and blackberries grow along the poplar-lined banks. The mis-

The gastronomy of the Marais Poitevin matches the gentle landscape, with waterside cafes dotting roadsides and waterways, each displaying the same specifically local fare.

ty land rich with corn and sunflowers attracts game, from ducks to wild pigeons, pheasant and rabbit. Even *ragondin*, or nutria, finds its way to the table in form of a rich, meaty pâté.

For travelers, there is everything to do and nothing at all. Boatmen and women, like Dolores Prat, dispense local recipes and travel advice, and describe the past so vividly that one can envision the *monseigneur* in flowing robes traveling down the canal to bless groups of schoolchildren lined along the port.

Amusements are quiet ones. The independent and energetic, travelers can venture on their own to rent boats by the hour, stopping to picnic in the calm, misty pastures. Hiking as well as biking, are popular, made all the easier by well-marked trails.

For motorists, the departmental roads — do not miss the drive east from Coulon along D123 — provide glimpses of fairytale cottages dotting roadsides and waterways, each displaying the same litany of specifically local fare, a cuisine that is basic and simple, pure honest country.

Cooks here use garlic in quantity, and in winter tiny sprigs of gentle winter garlic appear on the tables, served most often with roast chevreau or young goat, a moist and subtle local delicacy.

Eels and land snails — uncommon fare no matter where you may be — are served in the most elegant of forms. The tiny, spaghetti-like eels known as *pibales* appear for just a few weeks from mid-January to March, when they are cooked in garlic and oil and served piping hot.

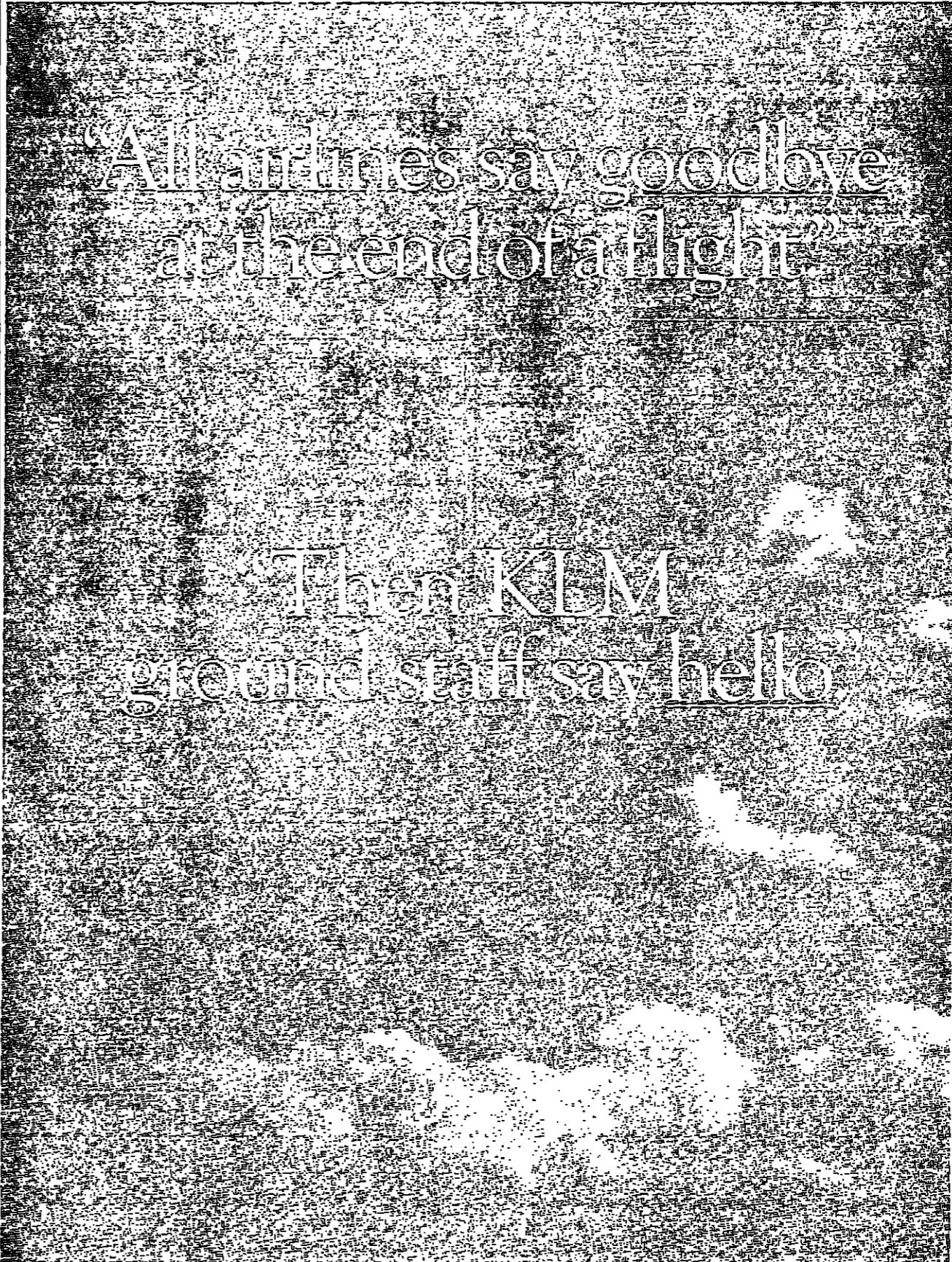
At the Hotel Restaurant du Marais, Dolores Prat's home base, the simple cooking typifies the area. Garlic offers a gentle boost to the modest fare. It is scattered in the tender green cabbage that is part of a generous platter of crudites; it appears in the soothing and delicate eel stew, *anguilles à la maraîche*, and seems right at home with the giant bowls of *mojettes*, cooked long and slow, smothered with tomatoes and fat chunks of carrot.

Perhaps the area's brightest and iciest old-fashioned restaurant is Les Mangeux du Lamois, which translates as the snail eaters, in the village of La Garette, where each house has two fronts, one facing the canal, the other facing the road. Here the deliciously tender *petit gris* snails, known as *lunaz*, are a favorite local treat, prepared in three different ways: bathed in cream, in butter and in the local aperitif, *Pineau des Charentes*.

It is also the place to feast on *mojettes*: Here they come in two versions, in a salad blending warm beans and sautéed duck giblets, and as a side dish to the moist and delicate salted fresh ham that tastes the way I think fresh ham should, that is, like pork on its way to being ham. With the cuisine, drink the light red wine of Haut-Poitou.

*Les Mangeux du Lamois, La Garette, 79720
Sous-saint-Juste. Tel: 49.35.93.42.
Closed Monday dinner and Tuesday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. Menus from
65 to 195 francs. À la carte, 150 francs, not including wine.*

*Hotel Restaurant du Marais, 79210 Arcalis;
tel: 49.35.37.08. Credit card: Visa. Menus from
50 to 120 francs. À la carte, 120 francs, not including wine.*



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LONDON

LONDON FASHION

An explosively bright colour story as London Fashion says "all change"

As the overseas press and influential buyers converge on London for the start of London Fashion Week, when the wraps come off designer collections for spring/summer '88, the shops are full of the best of British and international fashion for this autumn.

It's a particularly exciting season, full of drama and change with an explosively bright colour story along with the chic pales; a new short skirt providing a lively alternative to the longer hemline, and a vivacious silhouette of swinging volume complementing the straight and narrow path.

The two young royals, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York continue to wave the British flag as do some of our best and most innovative shops.

Lucienne Phillips at 89 Knightsbridge is a Frenchwoman who has done more than her fair share of putting the top British designers on the London map, including a royal favourite the Scots Alastair Blair, extremely popular with Americans too. With her flair and instinct for the important names, the shop is crammed full of not only Blair, but Jean Muir, Jasper Conran, Victor Edelstein, Salmon & Greene, Gina Fratini, Jean and Martin Pallant, Thomas Starzowski, Judy Mott, and a name, and Penny Green, whose theatrical influences are to be found exclusively here. The Muir collection is brought in depth as her loyal customers know only too well, and the Blair resort wear silks, the Edelstein couture ballgowns as well as the Jasper Conran short evening dresses are already this season's best-sellers.

Browns, the shop that like Topsy just grew and grew and



Guy Laroche's ballerina ballgown with 50's sweetheart neckline and a skirt of diamante tulle.

now dominates South Molton St., has an equally enlightened owner Joan Burstein whose introduction to this country of the best of both international and British designers is legendary. She has also notched up

some noticeable firsts including the designer who put shape back into fashion with such devastating effect, Azzedine Alaia. Just opened is the Byblos shop at Browns, as well as Comme Des Garçons for women and Homme Plus for men, just down the road at 59 Brook St. The absolute cream of directional fashion is here, including Montana, Gaultier, Donna Karan, Rifai Ozbek (the latest darling on the English fashion scene), Romeo Gigli, the inspired young name from Italy, Jasper Conran as well as the favourites like Sonia Rykiel and Missoni.

Joseph is a Frenchman who has also done an enormous amount to bring the best of British and French fashion to this country. "My shops and restaurants are a whole attitude to living", he says and certainly one can go through the whole day wearing his own perfume, and shopping at either his designer shops (including Kenzo: a new one has just opened in New York); Joseph Bis, where the clothes are young, witty, easy to wear, and Joseph Tricot, with knits that can be either sporty or classic, its image easily changed. "London is very busy and full of spirit" and certainly he will be adding to it this Sunday evening when he takes over the Brompton Arcade for a party for friends, press and clients.

London is particularly known for knitwear, and a new shop at 28 St. Christopher's Place has just opened specialising in wondrous handknits. Moussie (another shop is in Walton St.) is a delight of picture hand knits, fashionable Tyrolean looks, classical styles, like a chic 50's navy short cardigan with white buttons, cuff and collar, and witty patterns like the ski sweater with a postcard for you to have your own message stitched in. A particularly lovely style is the alphabet sweater, each letter surrounded by delicate floral embroidery.

London is particularly

strong in special looks shopping, such as the famous floaty and uncrushable pleated and frilled dresses at Lady Dale Tryon's shop, Kanga, 8 Beauchamp Place. Two strong fashion stories predominate here, the Russian folkloric feeling in vibrant jewel colours, full of styling details like toggles, side buttoning, and frog closing. The other romantic look is influenced by the painter Klimt and looks fragile in pale turquoises and cinnamons, with sequin jewel trim. Huge hair bows, the necessary autumn accessory are made up in all the fabrics in the shop to go with your dress. How sensible.

Also in this most famous of shopping streets, at no. 51, is Shirin, whose black and white sophisticated interior is the perfect foil for chic cashmeres. In neutrals of grey, black, navy and cream with a joyful red, the classics are reworked with a fashion hand and the fashion elegantly chic. Shawls, wider leg trousers, wrap V neck tops, tunic tops to go over straight dresses, skirts, sarong wraps, bi-colour sportier styles, and a discreet diamante scattering on tops and skirts, plus hip bands sparkling with a band of diamante, are all eminently desirable. Shirin owns her own factories and everything is made in Scotland.

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Autumn at Shirin. Leather with a difference is also the trademark of CIBS, a family owned business at 49 Beauchamp Place. A treasure trove, crammed full of riches,

it specialises in natural fabrics, and if you want something different this is the place to come. Much of the business is made to measure and customers can have any modifications they want. Unusual, the new chameleon leather that changes colour, and stunning, the full length black leather trench.

There's some leather too at Evocative, the recently opened boutique at 6 Upper Grosvenor St. The top end of French and Italian ready to wear and couture is here, including silks, pure wools and cashmeres. Everything is made to measure and special, be it in fabric, quality or design. There will be a fashion show this Sunday at teatime at the Dorchester Hotel. Many of the suits and dresses are lightweight to suit their international clientele and the haute couture eveningwear is lavish.

Nothing comes more lavish than the furs from Coleman Links, at 241 Brompton Rd. By appointment to their Majesties the Queen and the Queen Mother since 1955, Mr Links took over the business from his father when he was 20. Always a bespoke company, "fashion in fur" he says "evolves from the couture world." An expansive export business has been built up to compensate for the seasonal aspect of the business. "Mink" he says "still dominates everything," although he admits to a particular fondness for Chinchilla.

Just down the road at no. 229, is Sun and Snow, and you will find everything here, whether you are a serious or fun skier. All the staff are experienced not only in the fashion angle but also the equipment and the shop is an explosion of hot colour like magenta and yellow as well as the delicious pales that look so good in the sun reflected snow. Top labels like Head, Kelly and Vogner are here.

Head to toe dressing but with a difference, is also the hallmark of the Guy Laroche boutique at 33 Brook St. The French designer's autumn collection is here in depth, from the tailored chic suits to the hot colour red, green and purple.

Stefano shop in Knights Arcade, specialising in top quality clothes for the business man. There's silks, cashmeres and superfine wools, for suits both made to measure and off the peg, with the Brioni suits selling here for 40 per cent less than in the States.

Benni at 5 Williams St specialises in Italian bags, and aims to have things that can not be found anywhere else in London. This ranges from sporty holdalls and light luggage such as the Redwall collection of holdalls in an indestructible waterproof fabric ideal for travelling, and available in chic checks and paisleys, to sophisticated snakeskins and suede bags lavishly embroidered. There are no repeats and new styles are constantly coming in, like the lovely bag that can be transformed into a muff. Belts, scarves and separates that make up a dress look, round out the bags.

At Arabesque 12 Motcomb St, French labels like the classical David Fernet range of trousers, skirts, dresses and jackets hang next to the elegant silks of French label Madame de Saint Gils and the exclusive Spanish name Purificación García. This small but elegant shop is for the self-assured, confident and travelled customer and nothing will suit her better than the exclusive angora and wool capes, jackets and skirts in winter whites and trimmed with fox tails by Veruscka for Brava Designs Ltd.

London is also having a love affair with all things Italian, including Christina at Brompton Road, just opposite Harrods. Beneath the magnificient chandeliers are sophisticated and spectacular daywear and glamourous couture ballgowns. There is usually just one style of everything, allowing three weeks for made to measure. All the labels are from Milan and Rome and are exclusive to the shop. Lots of choice, each outfit more desirable than the one before. It's Italian too for the

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Cenex	1,054	1254	1242	-1242	-1%
Limited	1,042	1254	1242	-1242	-1%
Perini	1,025	954	942	-942	-1%
Exxon	1,015	1254	1242	-1242	-1%
Exxon S	207,023	612	602	-602	-1%
Globe	206,687	782	774	-774	-1%
Pro-Pac	206,687	782	774	-774	-1%
Curves	200,002	404	392	-392	-1%
AIA	189,953	324	316	-316	-1%
Units	188,484	424	416	-416	-1%
Units	157,777	314	306	-306	-1%
Sears	152,838	324	316	-316	-1%
Motor	152,838	314	306	-306	-1%

Market Sales						
NYSE 4 sum. volume	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	
NYSE 4 sum. cons. close	100,700,000					
NYSE 4 sum. avg. close	21,021,320					
OTC 4 sum. volume	12,000,000					
OTC 4 sum. avg. volume	157,000,000					
NYSE volume down	21,021,320					
NYSE volume up	157,000,000					
OTC volume down	12,000,000					
OTC volume up	157,000,000					

NYSE Index					
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Industrials	173.37	173.46	173.29	-173.29	-1%
Utilities	218.47	218.56	218.29	-218.29	-1%
Finance	77.71	78.02	77.62	-77.62	-1%
Transportation	154.09	154.62	154.23	-154.23	-1%

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New Highs	New Lows	Chg.
174	213	20	10	10	+1

NASDAQ Index					
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Industrials	460.83	462.45	461.18	-461.18	-1%
Utilities	512.32	512.57	512.31	-512.31	-1%
Finance	512.52	512.78	512.52	-512.52	-1%
Banks	418.67	419.39	418.77	-418.77	-1%

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
NHTR	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%
EDB	9,135	9,135	9,135	-9,135	-1%
Star 157	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%
Wells	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%
WIC	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%
Texaco	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%
Merger	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%
Shore	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%
NY Time	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%
FAISPR	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%
Dillard	1,070	1,074	1,074	-1,074	-1%

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Total Issues	New Highs
Bonds	83.10	83.21	-0.01	83.21	83.21
Utilities	84.78	84.81	-0.03	84.81	84.81

NYSE Diary					
Close	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Total Issues	New Highs
Advanced	402	344	58	344	344
Declined	1,070	1,074	-4	1,074	1,074
Unchanged	2,001	1,999	2	1,999	1,999
Total Issues	3,473	3,474	-1	3,474	3,474
New Highs	37	37	0	37	37
New Lows	37	37	0	37	37

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Buy	Sold	Chg.	Open	High	Low	
Oct. 7	264,165	547,246	1,223	263,22	262,22	262,22
Oct. 6	272,471	488,213	1,223	271,22	270,22	270,22
Oct. 5	259,211	456,576	1,279	258,22	257,22	257,22
Oct. 4	264,753	453,381	1,206	263,22	262,22	262,22

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	
Industrials	265.22	265.29	264.64	264.64	-1.54	-0.57%
Utilities	117.31	117.42	114.71	114.71	-2.61	-2.18%
Finance	269.50	269.59	268.51	268.51	-1.00	-3.58%
SP 100	379.02	379.02	367.07	367.07	-1.95	-5.13%

Standard & Poor's Index						
Close	Low	High	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	
Advanced	272.32	272.45	272.25	272.25	-0.13	-0.48%
Declined	117.31	117.42	114.71	114.71	-2.61	-2.18%
Unchanged	269.50	269.59	268.51	268.51	-1.00	-3.58%
Total Issues	379.02	379				

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ford Raises Dividend, Splits Stock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday that it was raising its quarterly stock dividend to \$1 a share in the fourth quarter from 75 cents and that its board had approved a 2-for-1 stock split.

The dividend increase is Ford's ninth in just over four years and reflects the No. 2 automaker's record-breaking profitability this year, the company said.

"The substantial dividend increase recognizes the strong improvement this year in the company's underlying profitability," it said. "In the first half of 1987, Ford earned record profits of \$3 billion, an increase of 65 percent from the same period in 1986."

Ford's stock fell 87.5 cents in active trading to close at \$34.50 on the New York Stock Exchange.

But analysts traced the decline to growing consensus that 1988 will be a tough year for the U.S. auto industry, noting that some portfolio managers are jettisoning the stocks.

The run-up of interest rates could have a negative effect on con-

sumers," said Joseph Phillips, an analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co.

Ford, which has surpassed General Motors Corp. in profitability, said the dividend is payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 2.

The company said it would seek stockholder approval for an increase in authorized shares and a reduction of par value in order to double its amount of stock to shareholders of record Dec. 10.

In a related development, Nissan Motor Co. declined to confirm or

deny reports that it was preparing a cooperative venture with Ford in Europe.

The Japanese industrial daily, Nikkan Kogyo Shimbum, reported that Nissan and Ford had agreed to start a feasibility study to jointly develop a four-wheel-drive car.

The newspaper said that the car would be produced at Nissan's Spanish subsidiary for sale through both companies' European networks. (UPI, Reuters)

Edelman Plans Bid for Telex

Reuters

NEW YORK — Asher B. Edelman, a New York investor, said Thursday that Datapoint Corp. and Intertel Corp., two companies he controls, will make a tender offer Friday for Telex Corp. valued at \$371 million.

Mr. Edelman said the companies would offer \$65 for each Telex share. He said he now holds about 8 percent of Telex or 1,183,000 shares. Telex shares closed Thurs-

day on the New Stock Exchange at \$61, up \$2 on the day.

Mr. Edelman said that financing commitments have been received for subordinated debt, but bank credit is still being arranged.

He said he informed Telex of his offer through its investment adviser, Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

But Telex's finance vice president, Ed Frank, said the company was not aware of the offer. "It's all news to me."

We're facing the full impact of the lower dollar," said Yolaine Cousin, assistant finance director, noting that about 40 percent of Aerospaciale's orders are billed in dollars.

Rothschilds' Swiss Bank to Sell 17.8% Stake

Reuters

GENEVA — Baron Edmond de Rothschild said Thursday that his family's private Swiss bank would soon offer a 17.8 percent stake to the public.

At a news conference held in the aviary on the estate of his chateau overlooking Lake Geneva, he said that the Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild SA needed to sell shares to the public to continue to grow.

"But we will maintain a very comfortable — a very large — majority of the shares," he said.

The issue price will be set Monday. The bank's vice chairman, Georges Karwei, said only that shares would be priced at less than 10,000 Swiss francs (about \$6,575) each.

At 5,000 francs, the issue would be worth 80 million francs and would value the bank at 450 million francs.

Under the plan, the bank, which handles investments for wealthy private clients, would issue 10,000 new bearer shares with a nominal value of 500 Swiss francs each.

In addition, existing stockhold-

ers — Baron Rothschild and his family own 87 percent of the capital — would provide another 6,000 shares from their own holdings.

The two lots would be listed on the Zurich and Geneva exchanges.

In March, the Basel-based Bank Sarasin changed its stakes from a full partnership to a limited one and invited customers to subscribe to the new shares.

Banque Privée was founded in 1924 and, despite its name, has always been a corporation, not a partnership like many other elite private banking houses in Geneva.

Baron Rothschild, 61, a member of the French branch of the well-known banking family, has been the bank's head since 1963.

The bank reported net profit of 13.36 million francs last year, up 22 percent from 1985. Its chief executive, Roger Max, said net profits had risen 76 percent over the last four years and predicted 1987 profits would be up 20 percent from 1986.

The bank had assets of 992.8 million francs in 1986.

names in Swiss banking. In recent years, two Zurich houses, Bank Julius Baer & Co. and Bank J. Vontobel & Co., have formed holding companies and listed shares on the stock exchanges.

Mr. Karwei said the decision to go public was made to help recruit staff, and not because of any dispute in the family or the need to plan in advance for inheritance.

The decision follows similar moves by some of the most famous

names in Swiss banking. In recent years, two Zurich houses, Bank Julius Baer & Co. and Bank J. Vontobel & Co., have formed holding companies and listed shares on the stock exchanges.

VIENNA — Niki Lauda, the former world champion driver, says his new career as the owner of an airline is tougher than winning Grand Prix races.

The three-time champion Formula One racer, who was scarred in a near-fatal accident in 1976, is fighting for permission from his Austrian-based charter airline to make scheduled flights to southeast Asia and Australia.

The Austrian Transport Ministry is obliged by court order to answer Mr. Lauda's request for permission by Friday next — 16 months after he applied.

"It's much easier to win a Formula One world championship," Mr. Lauda said in an interview.

"For the first time in my life I'm having to work."

Mr. Lauda, 38-year-old Austrian

launched Landa Air shortly before he first retired from racing in 1979.

Landa Air soon flew into problems and Mr. Lauda returned to the race circuit in 1982. He said the airline flopped because Austrian Airlines, the state carrier, squeezed him out of the market.

Austrian Airlines denied this.

Mr. Lauda revived Landa Air before he retired again from racing in 1983. It now ferries thousands of Austrian charter passengers annually to Mediterranean resorts. Mr. Lauda pilots many flights.

Flying two Boeing 737s, Landa

Air made a profit of \$1.6 million

(\$2.5 million) last year, almost one-third of what Austrian Airlines made with 20 aircraft.

But Mr. Lauda's plan for scheduled flights has brought him into confrontation with Austrian Airlines. Critics say Austria does not have enough passengers to support two scheduled airlines.

Last year Mr. Lauda applied to

the government for a scheduled operator's license. He ordered a Boeing 767 and announced plans to

start weekly flights to Sydney via Bangkok in May 1988.

Having had no word on his application, Mr. Lauda in July obtained a court order to hasten a response. "The whole project has moved up into the political stream," he said. "For sure Austrian Airlines' influence is very strong there," he said.

Austrian Airlines makes no secret of its efforts to block Mr. Lauda by lobbying the ministry.

"We have so much competition

in Europe with very big, effective, high-quality carriers," said Herbert Bammer, Austrian Airlines' commercial director.

"In a world where big carriers get bigger and bigger from one day to the next it doesn't make sense to divide forces."

Mr. Lauda says Austrian Airlines has not taken full advantage of its opportunities. It flies only as far as the Middle East but plans to start flights to New York and Tokyo in 1989.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls With Stocks and Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar fell past major currencies Thursday.

New York trading, as many U.S. and foreign investors liquidated dollar-denominated stock and bond holdings, dealers said.

The dollar had already declined

European trading, where concern is mounting over the effect of

falling interest-rate differentials on the U.S. currency and bonds.

Investors believe that U.S. interest rates will have to increase in response to rising rates elsewhere,

attract investors into dollar assets.

But higher rates tend to de-

value corporate earnings, and thus

stock prices as well as bond prices.

"With the U.S. stock, bond, and

bonds markets down, people are

very nervous," said Roman

Yankin, director of the futures and

options division for Credit Suisse.

They're moving their funds out of

S.E. instruments and in many cases

buying assets in other currencies."

In New York, the dollar fell to

8155 Deutsche marks from

8233 on Wednesday, and to

44.40 Japanese yen after 145.20. It

also slipped to 1.5130 Swiss francs

from 1.5215 and 6.0485 French

francs after 6.0700.

4.1 Money Supply Fall

3.7 Billion in Week

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of U.S. money supply, fell

3.7 billion to a seasonally adjusted

751.5 billion in the week ended Sept. 28, the Federal Reserve said

Wednesday.

The previous week's M-1 level

was revised down to \$755.2 billion.

M-1 includes

money in circulation, travelers

checks and checking deposits.

Closing	Net	Wkd.
Deutsche mark	1,035	1,020
Japanese yen	1,245	1,245
Swiss franc	1,505	1,505
French franc	4,000	4,000

The British pound rose to \$1.6485 from \$1.6432.

Dealers in Japan and Europe at-

ttributed the dollar's overseas de-

cline to reports that the U.S. Fed-

eral Reserve Board chairman, Alan

Greenspan, had predicted further

weakening of the U.S. currency.

James Vick, a Manufacturers

Hanover Trust vice president, not-

ed that the dollar was underly-

ing Mr. Greenspan's negative projec-

tion for the currency, contained in

remarks made in the Oct. 27 issue

(UPI, Reuters)

"The combination of Green-
span's prediction and another bad
day on the stock market was dam-
aging for the dollar," he said.

In London, the dollar drifted to
1.8230 Deutsche marks from 1.8260 DM on Wednesday and to

144.95 yen from 145.65.

The pound rose to \$1.6420 from

\$1.6405.

In sterling trading, dealers said a
speech by Britain's chancellor of
the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, on

Thursday contained no surprises.

The pound closed unchanged at

73.3 on its trade-weighted index.

In earlier European trading, the
dollar was fixed at 1.6277 DM in

Frankfurt, down from 1.6255 on

Wednesday, and at 6.0675 French

francs in Paris, down from 6.0780.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at

1.5200 Swiss francs, down from

1.5240. (UPI, Reuters)

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SPORTS

Giants Even NL Series at 1-1, Twins Win AL Opener**Dravecky 2-Hitter Blanks Cardinals**By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS — Dave Dravecky continued to pitch zeros in post-season play Wednesday when he mastered the St. Louis Cardinals on two singles and pitched the San Francisco Giants to a 5-0 victory that squared the National League playoffs at one game apiece.

It was only the fourth two-hitter pitched in 19 years of playoff baseball in the major leagues, and it was

NATIONAL LEAGUE

a beauty: Dravecky pitched to only 30 batters in nine innings, gave two hits and four walks, struck out six men and froze the St. Louis speed in its tracks.

He also extended his personal streak of October success to 19½ innings of shutout ball in six appearances for two teams in two playoffs three years apart.

In 1984, when he was working for the San Diego Padres, he pitched six innings in three relief appearances against the Chicago Cubs and gave up no runs. In the World Series that year, he pitched 4½ innings in two relief appearances against the Detroit Tigers, and gave up no runs.

And Wednesday, on a chilly afternoon before 55,331 fans in Busch Stadium, he elevated his art to nine full innings of shutout ball against the Cardinals.

"He pitched a masterpiece," said Roger Craig, the Giants' manager.

"He was dominating from the start," said Whitey Herzog, the Cardinals' manager.

"Without a doubt," Dravecky said, "it's the best game I ever pitched."

As a result of his tour de force, the teams were even as they headed toward their ace pitcher, but they lost a chance to take a two-game lead in the playoffs before testing the grass field and the winds of Candlestick Park, where their speed game may not thrive.

It started as a match between left-handers with strange seasons. Tudor spent three and a half months on the disabled list with a broken bone in the knee, but won eight of nine decisions after returning on July 30. Dravecky started the season in the San Diego bullpen, was traded to the Giants on July 4 and promptly won six of his next eight, with three shutouts.

He got the edge Wednesday in the second inning when Candy Maldonado singled and Clark, a left-handed hitter, lifted a home run just over the fence in right field for a 2-0 lead. In the fourth, Leon-



Will Clark congratulates Dave Dravecky on his shutout.

fourth, Jeffrey Leonard hit his second home run in two games, and it was another distance shot into the center-field seats, 425 feet away.

"It was a game we had to win," said Leonard, who also got two singles and scored two runs. "They didn't see the real Giants last night."

For the Cardinals, it was a costly afternoon. They not only lost behind their ace pitcher, but they lost a chance to take a two-game lead in the playoffs before testing the grass field and the winds of Candlestick Park, where their speed game may not thrive.

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ard led off with his shot to dead center.

The Cardinals, meanwhile, were getting nothing but zeros from Dravecky. Their only hits were a single by Jim Lindemar with two down in the second inning and a single by Tommy Herr in the fourth. Neither man got beyond first base.

They had a chance in the third when Tony Pena led with a walk, but he took off for second and didn't make it. Craig, an expert at sensing such things, signaled from the dugout for a pinch and Pena was summoned down by Bob Melvin.

He had another chance in the fourth when Ozzie Smith led with a walk and Herr followed with his single, putting runners on first and second with nobody out. But Dravecky got the heart of the batting order out on three fly balls.

But the damage had been done. Dave Bergman, batting for Larry Herndon, lofted a fly ball to center field that drove in Gibson. Puckett probably erred attempting a play at the plate since it allowed Trammel to tag and go to third. He scored easily for the 5-4 lead on Chee Lemon's sacrifice fly near the right-field line.

Thus, it appears management will go ahead for a second straight week with its replacement teams, whose appearances last week led to the return of about 300,000 tickets.

While the number of players who rejoined their teams swelled to at least 140, that still left more than 1,400 players on strike. And many of those who have returned are on injured reserve — they are unable to play but get paid a salary only if they receive treatment at their clubs' training complex.

(NYT, AP)

Montana Leads the List Of Returning NFL Strikers*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — Thirty-five more players — including some of the National Football League's top performers — broke ranks with striking teammates Wednesday to rejoin their clubs in time to play this weekend's games.

Joe Montana led the parade of Wednesday's returnees. The 49ers' quarterback was one of 11 San Francisco players who returned, including Dwight Clark, Roger Craig and Joe Cribbs.

It was a turnaround for the 49ers' coach, Bill Walsh. Last week he met with players who wanted to return and talked them out of it.

The San Francisco Chronicle reported Thursday that nine players who wanted to return to the team last week would be given bonuses by management for staying out until Wednesday. The story quoted two unidentified sources as saying that the 49ers' management wanted to preserve team unity.

Walsh, owner Eddie DeBartolo, the players and the team's attorney all denied that any bonuses were offered.

The players were mum about their actions when questioned.

"I'm just prepared to talk about the Atlanta game" on Sunday, saidight and Russ Francis, who became the first 49er to break the strike when he reported Tuesday afternoon. "I'm anxious to play football. I enjoy playing for the 49ers."

While the players were returning, a five-hour negotiating session in Virginia, between Jack Doulan of the Management Council and Gene Upshaw of the Players Association made progress, according to Upshaw.

Although the sides decided to resume talking Wednesday night, there was no indication that the strike, which has resulted in the cancellation of one football weekend and the creation of a new term — replacement players — could be settled in time to field regular teams this weekend.

Thus, it appears management will go ahead for a second straight week with its replacement teams, whose appearances last week led to the return of about 300,000 tickets.

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(NYT, AP)

It's the Oilers Again on Paper, But Challengers Are Rising Fast*The Associated Press*

Rangers have lots of problems on defense. John Vanbiesbrouck and Bob Froese are two of the best goalies in the league.

New Jersey Devils: The Devils made major improvements last year under Coach Doug Carpenter and still finished last. New Jersey

NHL PREVIEW

had seven players with 20 goals or more but also allowed a league-high 366 goals.

ADAMS DIVISION

Montreal Canadiens: Goaltender Patrick Roy, the Canadiens' MVP in winning the Stanley Cup in 1986, faltered last year as Montreal was ousted by Philadelphia in the Wales Conference finals. Montreal scored 277 goals last season, 19th in the league, and needs a bigger season from Mats Naslund. Naslund and the team with 80 points, 30 points less than the previous year.

Hartford Whalers: With Ron Francis, Kevin Dineen, John Anderson and Sylvain Turgeon, the Whalers have more firepower than the Canadiens. They also have solid goaltending with Mike Liut and Steve Weksler. The Whalers finished first in the Adams Division last season but missed the aggressive Roy Robertson in the playoffs.

Buffalo Sabres: After a miserable start, the Sabres improved during the second half last season when Ted Sator took over as coach and should be even better with the addition of No. 1 draft pick Pierre Turgeon. Sator will try to take advantage of the Sabres' youth to outlast the opposition.

Boston Bruins: In a division dominated by talented goaltenders, the Bruins come up short-handed with Bill Ranford, Reggie Lemelin and Roberto Romano. Last season, the Bruins got production from Cam Neely, who led the team with 56 goals. But it's questionable whether he can repeat that output.

Quebec Nordiques: Everything about the Nordiques is changing. After seven years as coach, Michel Bergeron left for the Rangers and Andre Savard has taken over. The Nordiques wide-open, high-scoring game has been supplanted by defense.

Los Angeles Kings: The Kings have never finished higher than fourth in the Smythe but could finish third this season if Luc Robitaille and Jimmy Carson improve on their brilliant rookie seasons.

Robitaille scored 45 goals and added 39 assists and Carson had 37 goals and 42 assists.

Detroit Red Wings: The Red Wings made great strides under Coach Jacques Demers last season, finishing second for the first time since the 1977-78 season and upsetting Edmonton in the first game of the Campbell Conference finals.

Vancouver Canucks: Pat Quinn is the Canucks' new general manager and Bob McCommon was traded to the general manager, traded a first-round draft pick to Quebec for coach: Michel Bergeron. The

Playoff Summaries**AMERICAN LEAGUE GAME 1****DETROIT MINNESOTA****DETROIT 20 MINNESOTA 0****DETROIT 20 MINNESOTA 0**

OBSERVER**The Glasnost Curtain**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — The KGB is worried about its image. Honest. It was in The Sunday Times of London. The KGB is offering 3,000 rubles for the best book or movie showing what a great outfit it is.

This has to do with *glasnost*. Everything on the other side of the Iron Curtain has to do with *glasnost* these days. Which raises the question: When did you last hear anybody say "Iron Curtain"?

I haven't heard it for years. Don't know why. It's a Winston Churchill coinage, and a fine one, but it seemed to fade out even before *glasnost*.

Note, by the way, that most Americans talking about *glasnost* make it sound like "glass-nosed." This is amusing only because of the American term "hard-nosed," which is used to describe people who don't like *glasnost*, or anything else about the Soviet Union. Around Washington you can hear things like, "He's hard-nosed on glass-nosed."

But back to the going of "Iron Curtain." If it had lingered on, would friends of *glasnost* now be taking the metal out of it, calling it something like the Bearded Curtain or the Cheesecloth Curtain to keep abreast of the international political fads? Why do I care? Because I'm interested in that prize the KGB is offering. It would be sweet for an American capitalist to snatch those 3,000 rubles from right under the noses of Russia's foremost literary comrades.

For instance, suppose my book

has a scene in which the KGB hero, Igor, has conspired to maneuver an American presidential candidate into a weekend with a beautiful, young Soviet brain surgeon aboard the yacht Going Ape. The gorgeous heroine of Soviet brain surgery is under orders to stun the candidate with her beauty and, while he is gasping, open his skull and give him a brainwashing, using a pink rinse.

Now suppose Igor is hiding under the bed with the shampoo and the rinse when he hears familiar footsteps on the deck overhead and recognizes the tread of the brutal Hardnose, international munitions king and hater of peace.

Once upon a time Igor could have called softly to his surgical accomplice: "Faster, Grushenka! A fascist beast is drawing nigh."

A chase would have ensued and, hero and heroine having made it back behind the Berlin Wall, Igor would have said, "Doesn't it make you feel warm all over to be back inside the good old Iron Curtain?"

Montagnier, a short, gray-haired man with a smooth and cheerful manner, has retained a cloak of modesty despite a legal and publicity battle with Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute in the United States over the AIDS discovery and patents. In the end, credit was shared, with the larger portion going to Montagnier and his colleagues Jean-Claude Chermann and Françoise Barré-Sinoussi.

As for Igor, saying "Iron Curtain," I realize that wouldn't sit well in Moscow unless the KGB could be persuaded it would help the book to sell bigger than the works of Dr. Leo Buscaglia in the United States. And what other market could possibly interest an image-minded KGB?

After all, chances of improving the KGB image in Russia can't be very good, due to its having spent two or three generations running through everybody's personal effects and making the next of kin disappear. Anyhow, *glasnost* could end at any moment.

That American best-seller market, though, could mean everything: the big spondulks instead of mere rubles. And with a swinging Bondlike KGB hero who is bankable, hence filmable, he could do for Soviet Russia what "Rambo" has done for Sylvester Stallone.

But not, I suspect, if he says "Iron Curtain."

New York Times Service

Pasteur's Leader in AIDS Research

By Robin Herman

PARIS — Dr. Luc Montagnier's office at the Pasteur Institute is an unimposed, cluttered cubbyhole across from the ladies' room in a building labeled "Laboratoires des Virus."

The labs themselves are equally cluttered and confining, narrow rooms with white tables littered with flasks and beakers, Bunsen burners and computer printouts.

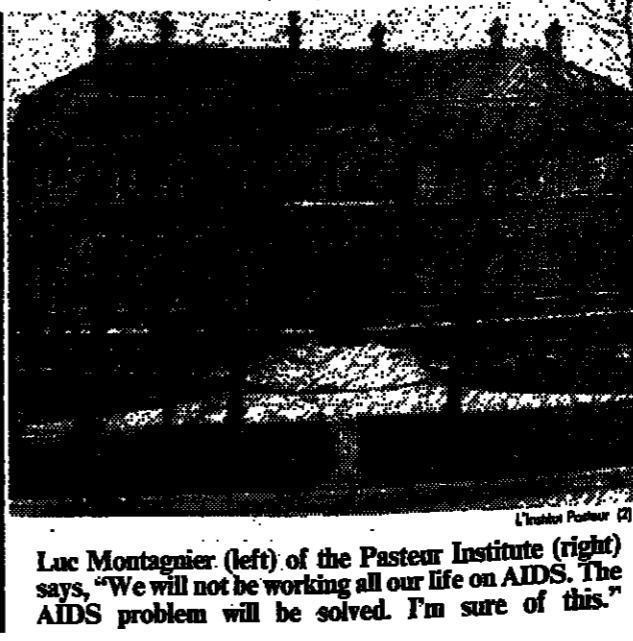
It was from these modest-looking surroundings that Montagnier, the leading French AIDS researcher, stepped onto the public stage four years ago to lay claim to discovery of the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Montagnier's AIDS work has attracted more international attention to the 100-year-old Pasteur Institute than anything since Louis Pasteur himself brought the world to his door by developing a rabies vaccine.

Montagnier, a short, gray-haired man with a smooth and cheerful manner, has retained a cloak of modesty despite a legal and publicity battle with Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute in the United States over the AIDS discovery and patents. In the end, credit was shared, with the larger portion going to Montagnier and his colleagues Jean-Claude Chermann and Françoise Barré-Sinoussi.

But the competition is far from over. "We are the first, so we try to keep this," said Montagnier, speaking of scientific reputation as though it were a tennis ranking. "Now there are many competitors. It is more difficult to be at the top of the research. We are trying to be the first for a vaccine, for therapeutics, for improving diagnostic technique."

If Montagnier ever was shy and retiring he is no longer. In a recent discussion of his work, the 55-year-old scientist came across as ambitious, competitive and proud. And to Montagnier, the scientist confronting the AIDS crisis has brought the most fascinating and stimulating research he has ever directed — coupled with the chance to travel the world, influencing scientific and political leaders.

Of the AIDS research, he says emphatically in strongly accented



Luc Montagnier (left) of the Pasteur Institute (right) says, "We will not be working all our life on AIDS. The AIDS problem will be solved. I'm sure of this."

English, "This was my own initiative. I was not asked by the institute to work on AIDS. In the first year it was not well accepted in the Pasteur Institute."

"I was told we should not touch a marginal disease in marginal people because this could do something bad for the reputation of the Pasteur Institute because this disease was linked to homosexual people."

"Of course this has changed. I think the reputation of the Pasteur Institute has improved."

Although Montagnier is not a clinician, he is so well known that some sufferers, he said, "come directly to this office. They want to see me personally, so I try to help them. I am considered like a sorcerer."

"Even if they are not concerned with AIDS, they have multiple sclerosis, any incurable disease, and they write me and ask what I can do."

Montagnier the sorcerer is rarely seen with a test tube nowadays. He only handles tissue cultures of occasional weekends when he cannot find a technician. His work is primarily bureaucratic, managing about 50 scientists and technicians, deciding the goals of experiments, distributing the tasks, drawing conclusions from

the results and deciding on new experiments.

Nearly half his time is spent on the road, helping to educate the public and the medical research community. He says that he is able to give very little time to his wife and three grown children, but he is not apologetic. He was always one to live in the lab, even before AIDS, he says.

Montagnier is both blasé and a bit pleased about the famous profile he has met in his new, more public role, although he says he was well known for interferon work before AIDS, offering only as "an anecdote" that Valery Giscard d'Estrée, when he was president of France, once sent a letter to Montagnier via motorcycle asking him if he could help a boy dying of cancer who had written to the president. He has met President Ronald Reagan, French President François Mitterrand and Elizabeth Taylor, among others.

The actress, an active fundraiser for AIDS research, visited the Pasteur Institute a few months ago after attending the auction of the Duchess of Windsor's jewelry, which had been bequeathed to the institute. The auction raised more than \$40 million for the institute.

"The sale of jewelry probably got more money because of the

Pasteur Institute work on AIDS," Montagnier said.

Born in Chabris, in the Loire country east of Tours, Montagnier gravitated to scientific pursuits as a team-agent. "My father had a hobby on Sundays of manipulating chemicals and doing experiments," he related. "So I followed him at first in that I had a small laboratory in the basement where I did experiments — like nitroglycerin."

He graduated from explosives to medical studies and then taught physiology for a few years at the Sorbonne. He then went to England where the new field of molecular biology was booming.

At the national labs of Carshalton and Glasgow, Montagnier discovered a passion and focus — cancer and the rare viruses that can cause it in animals. There was also a personal component to the choice.

"You know Gallo has his story about his sister and cancer," says Montagnier. "Everyone has a cancer story. My grandfather died of cancer, a slowly evolving cancer of the rectum. I could see him declining month after month, day after day, like an AIDS patient. He was very thin. He died when I was 15, the right age to be impressed."

In 1972 Montagnier joined the Pasteur Institute to set up a new laboratory for viral oncology, the study of cancer-causing viruses and to teach the subject. A former student, who became head of virology at a large Paris hospital, called Montagnier in 1983 about the mysterious disease that was killing his patients. If she sent him a diseased lymph node, he would try to identify the lethal nitroglycerin."

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He is already looking toward returning to work on cancer and multiple sclerosis. "We will not be working all our life on AIDS," he says. "The AIDS problem, in terms of research, will be solved. I'm sure of this."

Robin Herman is a free-lance writer living in Paris.

PEOPLE

Peter Holm Loses Bid For Joan Collins Alimony

The \$80,000-a-month alimony request by the former husband of the actress Joan Collins, 53, was dismissed by Judge Earl F. Riley, who said Peter Holm, 39, was "playing games" with the judicial system. Holm, who did not show up in court in Los Angeles because he was in France, was later cited for contempt by Judge Frances Rothchild, who issued a warrant for his arrest. Holm had been scheduled to appear before Rothchild Wednesday on five contempt of court violations. Holm now faces six contempt charges that could lead to up to six months in jail each. The citations stem from alleged violations of earlier court orders involving the couple's furniture and his refusal to leave their Hollywood Hills home. Marvin Mitchellson, who represents Collins, said Holm, over the weekend, had married Cathy Wardlow, a Los Angeles woman who once worked as a secretary to the sports magnate Jerry Buss, owner of the Los Angeles Kings hockey team.

A jetliner flying from the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius to Paris made an unscheduled stop in London Thursday to bring Prince Andrew and his wife, Sarah, home from a vacation. The Air Mauritius Boeing 747 was supposed to fly from Mauritius to Munich and then, but first, flew into Heathrow Airport to drop off the royal couple and accompanying reporters. Andrew and Sarah, the Duke and Duchess of Mauritius, had been vacationing in Mauritius for two weeks. Left sitting on the jumbo jet for more than an hour were 49 passengers anxious to get to Paris. To ease their agony, they were told they could "have more to drink if they want," an Air Mauritius official said.

Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza de Kazza was unable to reach agreement with state officials in Baden-Württemberg on relocating his famed art collection at Ludwigsburg Castle, near Stuttgart, state officials reported. Thyssen-Bornemisza has been seeking a new home for his collection of 1,400 paintings and about 600 other pieces of art, which is currently housed in the Villa Favorita, his mansion on the banks of Lake Lagoano in Switzerland.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on page 14

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